P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,918—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Lendon | 28th April. |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Purfitt | 5th May. |
| * ORIENTAL | 6994 | J. F. Jephson | 12th " |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 19th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Lendon | 26th " |
| M.L. SOBRAON | 7240 | L. M. Wibmer | 2nd June. |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 9th " |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5354 | J. F. Jephson | 16th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Lendon | 23rd " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langborne | 30th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | G. Klansebergor | 4,140 | 1st May, 1900. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,213 | 1st June 1900. |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 15th May, 1900. |
| SILESIA | G. Verona | 5,195 | 15th June, 1900. |
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | 15th July, 1900. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 980. | Rs. 575. |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060. | " 625. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 25th May, 1900. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1900

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.
DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.
DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.
HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 26th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1900.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,255 | Rogliano | 10th May, 1900. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 7th June, 1900. |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchateau | 5th July, 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

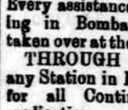
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. SINGAPORE | 3,685 | E. Pizzarello | 26th April. |
| " Dco. BALDUINO. | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th May. |
| " R. RUBATTINO. | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th June. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | Single Tickets. | Return Tickets. 4 months. | 6 months. | 9 months. | 12 months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1st Class | 550 | 825 | 880 | 935 | 1,000 |
| 2nd " | 325 | 500 | 525 | 550 | 600 |
| 3rd " | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 21st April, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 20th April, 1900.

### TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA.
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

## THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY WINE.

| | Ordinary Rates. Qts. per doz. Rs. a. | Ordinary Rates. Pts. per doz. Rs. a. | Special Cash Rates. Qts. per doz. Rs. a. | Special Cash Rates. Pts. per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage. | 44 8 | 24 8 | 40 0 | 22 0 |
| POMARD | 24 8 | 14 8 | 22 0 | 13 0 |
| MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma | 22 4 | 12 4 | 20 0 | 11 0 |
| BEAUNÉ, a Full-bodied Burgundy | 29 0 | 15 12 | 26 0 | 14 0 |
| CHABLIS, a full-flavoured, White Burgundy | 27 0 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 13 0 |

| | Pints. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a. | Cash Rates. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, Very Choice Dessert Wine | 30 0 | 27 0 |

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## FRESH ARRIVAL OF

| | | Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|---|
| FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE | Per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE | " " | 1 8 0 |
| Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL) | " " | 1 0 0 |

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each, in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.

GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

## FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

## BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

## GREATEST OF ALL REMEDIES.

WELL'S HEALTH RENEWER.—For Indigestion, Debility or Wasting, Liver and Kidney diseases an Incomparable Brain Food. Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
WELL'S CHAPIN'S BUCHU-PAIHA.—Catarrh of the Bladder and Kidney and Urinary cure. Per bottle Rs. 3-12.
WELL'S ROUGH ON PILES.—Sure cure for all forms of Piles or Hemorrhoids, Bleeding, Protruding, etc. Per box, Rs. 1-12.
WELL'S HAIR BALSAM.—Life of the Hair. Per box, Rs. 1-12 and 3-12.
WELL'S LEAURELLE OIL BALM.—The great Beautifier. Rs. 1-12.
WELL'S INVISIBLE VELVET CREAM.—For Face, Neck and Arms. A Magic Complexion Beautifier. Per bottle Rs. 3-12.

AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, BOMBAY.
E. S. WELLS—JERSEY CITY, U. S. A.

KEMP'S
## EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL,

Contains all the Elements of Nutrition in a concentrated and readily assimilable form.

Prepared in England under the Company's Special Instructions.

Rs. 2 per Large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

### JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON,
Prices and Particular on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.
Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

### R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 10), Raw Walers Charged extra, | |
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 25 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED OOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

### DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 30 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 30 | 24 | 1 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 13 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 13 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. | Silver. | Nickel. | Steel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85 Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

## GUN METAL GOODS.

PLAIN, MOIRE SILK, FANCY WROUGHT, SILVER STRIPED AND SET TURQUOISE.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CASES.
GUN METAL MATCH BOXES.
GUN METAL SOVEREIGN BOXES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CUTTERS.
GUN METAL CIGARETTE TUBES.
GUN METAL CIGAR TUBES.
GUN METAL CARD CASES.
GUN METAL MEMO BOOKS.
GUN METAL PENKNIVES.
GUN METAL PENCIL CASES.
GUN METAL SLEEVE LINKS.
GUN METAL WATCH CHAINS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

## DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb. | 2 0 0 | ORANGE PEKOE Per lb. | 1 0 |
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE " | 1 12 0 | PEKOE " | 0 14 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE " | 1 8 0 | PEKOE SOUCHONG " | 0 13 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE " | 1 4 0 | SOUCHONG " | 0 12 |

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "INDIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take Immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 21st April, 1900.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the Steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 21st April, 1900.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3 Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Madhowjee Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1900, at 4-30 P.M., for the purposes following, namely :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and two half-yearly Audited Balance-Sheets made up to 30th June and 31st December, 1899, respectively.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
GOCULDASS MADHOWJI SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1900.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

TO THE PRESIDENT,
Bombay Municipal Corporation.

SIR,—We the UNDERSIGNED, FOUR MEMBERS of the STANDING COMMITTEE, request you under section 36 (h) of the Municipal Act, to be so good as to call an urgency meeting of the Corporation at an early date to consider letter No. 1241, dated 21st April, 1900, from the Commissioner, in reference to Corporation Resolution No. 10741, dated 15th January, 1900, regarding the House Inspection Staff.

We have, &c.,
H. KENNEDY,
MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
FAZALBHOY VISRAM,
GEORGE LUND.

21st April, 1900.

IN PURSUANCE of the above requisition, SIGNED by four MEMBERS of the Standing Committee, an urgency meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, will be held in the Municipal office on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1900, at 3 p.m., to consider letter No. 1241, dated 21st April, 1900, from the Municipal Commissioner, in reference to Corporation Resolution No. 10741, dated 15th January, 1900, regarding the House Inspection Staff.

By Order of the President,
L. W. MICHAEL,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 21st April, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that AYSHABAI, widow of HAJI JOONAS HAJI ESSAC. ABDUL SUCCOOR HAJI JOONAS and ABDUL LATIFF HAJI JOONAS, a minor by his mother and natural guardian the said AYSHABAI, HANIFABAI, widow of ABDUL KARIM HAJI JOONAS and SARABAI, daughter of the said ABDUL KARIM HAJI JOONAS, also a minor by her mother and natural guardian the said HANIFABAI, all of Bombay, Kutchi Memon inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute SALE of the undermentioned properties :—
All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the same are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the West side of Chuckla street in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 460, and Street Nos. 132 and 136, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 382 and New No. 6055, and Old Survey No. 875, and New Survey No. 2058, and containing by admeasurement 177 1-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That it to say, on or towards the East by the said Chuckla Street, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that the House Memon Haji Joonas Haji Essac, and or towards the South by the house of Nagru Esmailji Moosa, and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the range of chawl built and standing thereon lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, situate on the Northern side of Bhaji Palla Row, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 213 1-3 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1278, and bounded on the East by the Chuckla or 2nd Cumbarwada Street, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the Bhaji Palla Row aforesaid, and on the South by a public passage and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.—Dated this 21st day of April, 1900.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
31, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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DAY LIGHT LOADING.
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CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

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FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

MAHABLESHWAR, Furnished 'RUSTAM LODGE' TO LET, most charming scenery, 4 Bed-rooms, 4 Bath-rooms, 1 Dining-room and 1 Drawing-room, Stable, out-houses, &c. Rent Rs. 700, apply to Mr. F. ORR, Mahableshwar. Also apply to Dr. FEARN for Minochere Lodge at Panchgani. Season's Rent Rs. 400.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking, FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grand-stand and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Salon. By appointment to H. I. M., the Queen Empress of India.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of pearls advertised to take place to-day is postponed until further intimation.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.
1 ebonized iron framed grand upright piano in very good order and almost new.
1 S.-B. 250 bore Rook Rifle by Holland and Holland in black canvas case.
1 S.-B. Winchester repeating rifle.
1 D.-B. B.-L. gun, by Williams and Adams, in leather case.
1 D.-B. B. L. pin fire gun in case, with implements by D. Jason.
1 D.B. pin fire gun, by Madley (London), in case.
1 large size cooking stove.
1 large size Kerosine cooking stove with utensils.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Trentham Hall—
20 cwt steel stone breaking hammers, 1 1-2 lbs.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr Khakibhoy Pudumsey :—
K. P. 14852-54—3 cases glass teapoys, etagers and mirrors.
„ 21450 and 21453—2 cases parts of chandeliers
„ 15446—1 case plates.
„ 27711—1 case glass dishes.
„ 27372—1 case parts of chandeliers.
„ 21648 and 21650—2 cases parts of chandeliers.
By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. Moses W. Luckey, consisting of wearing apparel, silver flask, napkin rings, salt cellars and spoons, tray, ivory rule, time pieces, silver and copper coins, books of views, spirit level, tiffin basket, portmanteaus, opera glasses, teakwood polished box in leather case, iron cot, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

A few pneumatic new and second hand bicyles.
1 handsome open phaeton by Lawrence.
1 second hand light victoria.
1 light miniature brougham.
1 light dogcart.
1 second hand office shigram.
1 handsome Japanese lap dog.
The property of the late F. W. Stevens, Esq.—
1 Handsome strong built victoria with a powerful Waler and a set of harness.
The property of Mr P. R. Patel.—
1 very showy powerful and fast high caste grey Arab horse going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Whitehouse, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Robert, Dewjee Canjee and others, also English made drawing room furniture, crockery and glassware, sweet toned up-right grand piano by Schonlein Berlin, first rate artist's proof engravings, fancy curtains, head checks, English carpet, wind proof lamps, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of E. BOLLAN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 2 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TRIMBUCK PURUSHRAM STREET.

ON THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Hormusjee Gadiwalla and Nowrojee Pestonjee Gadiwalla, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Memon Joosub Hooseio, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of October, 1895, the following property, viz.—
All that piece of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate at Trimbuck Purushram Street, on the eastern side thereof, outside the Fort, in the city and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1136, new No. 8303, old Survey No. 2411, and new Survey No. 5146, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 1 to 9 and 12 to 20, on the 2nd Pattan Street, and Ward C. No. 7878, bounded on the east by the 2nd Pattan Street, on the west by the aforesaid Trimbuck Purshram Street, on the south by the property of Abdul Cader Lookmanjee Vorah, and on the north formerly by the property of Bhagoobai, widow of Ranoo Bhor, and now that of Peerajee Munajee, and the premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Mr. K. R. Kama's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture of the latest design, dining, drawing, officeand bed room furniture by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery-ware, best platedware by Reed and Burton and others, pictures, Persian carpets, kerosine oil, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Japanese table ornaments and vases, brass pedestal hall lamps, drawing-room curtains, English clock, large size real marble drawing room, flower pots with stands, one nearly new ebonized grand cottage piano by Soundy in perfect order, copper boiler, China matting, English made cane furnitures, one vis-a-vis with bay waler horse, sets of single harnesses, Jail made coir matting, etc., etc., the property of J. HUMPHREY, Esq., proceeding to England.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 215, Girgaum Back Road, Girgaum, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by John Roberts and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand sympathetic piano by Rose and Co., (nearly new), handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong built dog-cart by Stephens and Sons, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, set of plated mounted single harness, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, &c., &c., the property of A. BENISTON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF ESSAJEE HUSSAJEE STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd of April, 1900, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Vurda Jaitha, Goolabchund Bhugwan and Lachman Sella, trading in partnership under the name, style and firm of Jaitha Lakha and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Dhunaji Ramchandra and Cassinath Ramchandra, by virtue of an indenture of mortgage dated the 25th day of June, 1895, the following landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Essajee Hussaj Street, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 483, New No. 6128, old Survey No 552, New survey No. 2533, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under B ward No. 1510, Street No. 1018, containing by admeasurement two Hundread and Twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said Essaji Hussaji Street, on the west by the property of Damaji Pootaji, on the north by the property of Jewraj Ruttonsey, and on the south by the property of Ruttonsey Goculdas, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1900.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
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KILLS. { BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.
KILLS. { BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

| MONTHLY PREMIUM. |
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| At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0 |
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Absolute Security.
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90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
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Non-forfeitable through Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

*The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.*

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.
Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB AGENCY :—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay 1st February, 1900.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ......................£600,000
RESERVE FUND ..............£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
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| SINGAPORE, PENANG | Messrs. Boustead & Co. |
| HONGKONG | Messrs. Gilman & Co. |
| AUSTRALIA | Bank of Australasia and Branch |
| COLOMBO | The Bank of Madras. |
| RANGOON | Bank of Bengal |
| AGRA | Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. |
| DELHI | Bank of Bengal. |

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ......................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ........ £500,000
RESERVE FUND ............ £310,000

HEAD OFFICE :
41 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ............... „ 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital....................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....................................$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE ;
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBORN, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1886.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. Rs. a. p. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. Rs. a. p. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 16 0 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 23 13 0 | 35 | 19 1 0 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 0 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED

ASSETS EXCEED .......................Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. Rs. a. p. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. Rs. a. p. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 143 1 0 | 25 | 197 8 0 | 25 | 198 7 0 |
| 30 | 156 6 0 | 30 | 209 8 0 | 30 | 232 10 0 |
| 35 | 173 11 0 | 35 | 224 16 0 | 35 | 289 0 0 |
| 40 | 195 9 0 | 40 | 242 15 0 | 40 | 384 15 0 |

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.
Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.
CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.
ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS, POLO RACERS, WALERS AND OTHERS.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.
1st Class English Carriages with Single and Double Horses on hire ; day, month and year.
SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears,* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 55 |
| Half-yearly | „ 25 | Half-yearly | „ 30 |
| Quarterly | „ 13 | Quarterly | „ 15 |
| Monthly | „ 5 | Monthly | 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | „ 29 | Half-yearly | „ 32 |
| Quarterly | „ 16 | Quarterly | „ 18 |
| Monthly | „ 6 | Monthly | „ 6-8 |

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.
SINGLE COPY..........................................As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..........................................Rs. 5
Second do. ........................................ „ 2-8
Third do. ........................................ „ 3-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..............As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion ..........................................As. 8 per line
Second do ........................................ „ 4½
Third do ........................................ „ 2½
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ..........................Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................................. „ 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES :—EACH—TWO RUPEES

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

| IN BOMBAY. | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 | Per Annum | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly | „ 6 | Half-yearly | „ 7-8 |
| Quarterly | 3 | Quarterly | „ 3-12 |

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
*Post Free.*

Per Annum ..........................................Rs. 12
Half-yearly ........................................ „ 6
Quarterly ........................................ „ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
*Post Free.*

Per Annum ..........................................Rs. 12
Half-yearly ........................................ „ 6
Quarterly ........................................ „ 3

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## NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RY. INCLUDING R. M. RY.

WITH the approval of the Board of Directors Mr. W. HARVEY, Engineer-in-Chief, R. M. Ry., has been APPOINTED to officiate as AGENT of the Company during the absence of the Undersigned on leave in England on urgent private affairs.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Ry.

Bombay, 20th April, 1900.

NOTICE.

MATHERAN.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is invited to the orders of Government in the "Governmen Gazette" of the 12th October 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than owners and tenants of private Bungalows and Residents in Hotels in Matheran and (b) all servants and attendants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp unless provided with the certificates specified in the Government Orders.

3. These certificates should be procured from the local Plague Authorities.

M. COLLIN, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

31st March 1900.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 5 30 p.m.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. In cased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the offers received. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springe canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style ear furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,

JUST TO HAND.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson | 21 | 0 |
| Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley | ... | |
| Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A. | ... | |
| Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann | ... | |
| Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt | ... | |
| Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A. | ... | |
| Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks | ... | |
| Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow | ... | |
| Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler. | ... | |
| Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ | ... | |
| Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker | ... | |
| Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers | ... | |
| Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len | ... | |
| First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep | ... | |
| Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson | ... | |
| Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema | ... | |
| Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale | ... | |
| Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown | ... | |
| Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt | ... | |
| "Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman | ... | |
| Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy | ... | |
| Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams | ... | |
| Golden Eve, A (companion to above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader | ... | |
| Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser | ... | |
| Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley | ... | |
| Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench | ... | |
| ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle | 21 | 0 |
| Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks | 21 | 0 |
| Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan | 21 | 0 |
| "Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman | 21 | 0 |
| For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner | 21 | 0 |
| Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare | 21 | 0 |
| Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read) | 21 | 0 |

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY

D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD;


## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. 1 bon. | 1,246 1-4 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,175 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,180 |
| Commercial Bank of India. | {10,000 15,000} | 100 | {100 75} | nil | 79 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 79 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £29 1-2 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | dol. 125 | all | £1-10-0 | £571 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12 1-2 | 8 pr. ct. | |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advantage | 70 | 1,000 | 000 | Nil | |
| Alliance | 11,500 | 1,100 | all | ... | 205 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | ... | 0 | Nil | 22 |
| Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd | In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted. | Rs. 500 each | Fully paid up | Rs. 25 12 1-2 | nom. |
| Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld. | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | |
| Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 971 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 1,00 |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld | 2,750 | 550,000 | 200 | 12 1-2 | 185 |
| Bombay United | 90 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 350 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 90 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs2. | 400 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 500 | 1,000 | ,000 | ... | 90 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.5 | 300 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,009 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.50 | 1,775 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.3 | 475 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.2 | 600 |
| Coimbatore S. and W. | 6,000 | 100 | 00 | 9 pr ct. | 1 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 540 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | Rs. 10 | 370 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 380 |
| Currimbhoy Mills | 80 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs60 | 720 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 320 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs20 | 255 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 100 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 315 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 280 |
| Hindustan | ,875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 280 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 630 |
| Hope Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 350 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,220xd |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 200 |
| Indian Manfg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 30 | 400 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs 50 | 400 |
| James Greaves, | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 475 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs 20 | 220 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd 5 | 150xd |
| Jewraj Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 400 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 18,430 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 300 |
| Khandeish | 7,500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvdRs65 | 690 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 11,000 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 500xd |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs25 | 400 |
| Krishna Mills Ld | 1,218 | 500 | .. | dvdRs.82 | 57 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 108 | dvdRs.5 | 170 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 205 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 30 | 550 |
| Madras United | 356 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 100 | 2,700 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 75 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 60 | 1730 |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti | 300 | 100 | 115 | dvdRs15 | — |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | ... | dvdRs. 5 | 47½ |
| Morarji Goculdass | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs15 | 1425 |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs15 | 200 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | ... |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | pa 52 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 170 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 25 | dvd Nil | 10 |
| Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld). | 742 | 1, | 1,000 | dvdRs50 | 585 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs30 | 550 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 725 |
| Saraswati Mills | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs20 | 500 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs75 | 1825 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs30 | 325 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 185 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dvRs 12½ | 245 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 15 | 225 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 180 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 66 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdR22½ | 535 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs20 | 295 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs20 | 250 |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 2 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs50 | 225 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 1400 | 50 | all | dvdR- | |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 81 | ... |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | ... | ... | ... |
| B. B. & C. I R. Co. New £12 Shares | — | £10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. | 500 | 00 | ... | 4 pr. ct. | 590xd |
| Tapti Valley Ry. Co. | 500 | 500 | ... | 4 pr. ct. | 477½ |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 1200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 125 | 1,300xd |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 2100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 410 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 2200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 80 | 725 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 165 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 72½ |
| Breulse Cawnpor Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvdR30 | 180xd |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | dv Rs 20 | 200xd |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvdRs 15 | 315 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1,325 |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 9 | 60 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,300 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 650 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 510 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvdRs35 | 340xd |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs 17 | 125xd |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | dvdRs 80 | 475xd |
| Bahuva Press Co., Ld. | 1300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 22 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 55 |
| Mercantile | 600 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 42½ |
| Mofussil Co | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs35 | 360 |
| Munmar M. | 000 | 250 | all | dvd Rs20 | 180 |
| New Berar | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 445 |
| New Indian | 00 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 135 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 100 | 20 | 165 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 70 | 30 | 300xd |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 340xd 585 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1725 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 20 | 325 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 1 | |
| Volkart | ... | 000 | — | Rs 80 | 950 |

ARRANGEMENTS have been made (says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") for the temporary continuance of Lord Wolsely in the office of Commander-in-Chief beyond November 1. Of course Lord Wolseley's period of office will expire on that day, but it is not known whether Lord Roberts—whose succession to the position is inevitable—will then have arrived in England. Lord Roberts has, in fact, made known to the Government—and his resolution is approved of—that he prefers to remain in South Africa until his part in the resettlement of the two States has been completed.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 4-56m., 5-56a. Low water, 10-54m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Madhowjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.
Laying Foundation Stone, Sassoon Charity Trust Building, Merewether Road, Colaba, 5-30 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. A. L. H. Rhenius, residing in a bungalow, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, has reported to the police that, while he was at dinner on the evening of the 19th instant, a gold watch and chain, of the collective value of Rs. 400, were removed from his dressing-table in the bed-room.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, resumed his inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Albert Georges, a native of Mauritius, who died on the 17th instant, in his house, at Mody Street, Fort. Dr. Sidney Smith, police surgeon, deposed that he held a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, and found from different symptoms that his death was due to cholera. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THEFT OF COPPER POTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged Sheikh Buxulla Wazir with the theft of copper pots, valued at Rs. 2, belonging to one Shetlal Shiv Omer. The evidence showed that, on Thursday night, while complainant was asleep in his house at Parel, he awoke on hearing some noise, and saw the accused making away with the copper pots. Complainant immediately seized him, raised an alarm, and handed him over to the police. The accused denied the truth of the complaint, but admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gulabchand Ganesham Toshinwal appeared to answer a charge of cheating in respect of five chests of opium, preferred against him by Mr. Pooranmul Goolji Sagani. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dixit, solicitor, prosecuted, while Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that five chests of Chitorgarh opium were consigned to complainant by one Kishenram Ganesham, of Udeypore, who wrote the hundi. The accused is alleged to have represented the opium as of superior quality and to have induced a hundi of Rs. 3,000 to be honoured and Government duty of Rs. 2,500 paid. The case was adjourned and the accused ordered to be liberated on bail for Rs. 500.

A LECTURE ON IDOL-WORSHIP.—Pandit Rudra Dutta Sharma delivered his lecture on the futility of idol-worship before a large audience of Hindus, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj. The Samaj represents one of the great religious reform movements that have sprung up in this country during the latter part of the nineteenth century, and has for its object the revival of Hinduism in all its pristine purity. With this object in view series of lectures are being given under its direction in Guzrati and other Indian languages, and topics of Hindu religion and customs are discussed. Mr. Sharma's lecture on Saturday was a learned one, the subject of discourse being that "stone-idolatry was not the means of salvation." The lecturer quoted in support of this view several passages from the sacred books of the Hindus, and contended that idolatry had not been sanctioned by the Shastras, and that those who took different view wrongly interpreted the texts.

UTTERING FALSE COINS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged Bhagwandas Ranchordas and Bhoga Magan, with uttering false coins. The first accused, three days ago, went to the stall of a fisherwoman at Chira Bazaar, and presented a spurious rupee for change. The woman found the rupee to be false and raised an alarm, when a policeman came up, and arrested the accused. On being searched, another counterfeit rupee was found on him. Further inquiries led the police to trace the second accused a few miles away from the Cooria station. On being brought to Bombay, Inspector Paterson confronted him with the other witnesses and they identified him as the man who had in company with the first accused uttered on five different occasions five counterfeit rupees. The magistrate remarked that both the accused appeared to be skilful circulators of false coins, and it was necessary to inflict a heavy penalty. The accused were each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

### THE PAREL MURDER.

ON Saturday afternoon, at the morgue, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, continued his inquiry regarding the death of Bastin, a Madrasi woman, aged 35 years. Superintendent Roberts was present during the inquiry Nowroji Manekji Fitter who is charged with the murder of the woman, was brought up from the Common Jail and placed before the coroner.

Dr. Thomas David Collis-Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, said that on the 18th instant he received from Inspector Brewin two sealed packets. The contents of the packets were one stone, one pair of white drill trousers and one white cotton pyran. Witness detected the presence of mammalian blood on each.

Albion De Souza, a moulder in the G.I.P. Railway, deposed that he lived in a room next to that in which the deceased lived. He knew Nowroji and the deceased for about two years. They lived together as man and wife. They were both addicted to drink and to frequent quarreling. He recollected the day on which the police came to the chawl and found the body of the deceased in her room. About three or four days before that day he heard Nowroji and the deceased quarreling in their room. Witness heard Nowroji say "one will die, and one will be handcuffed shortly." On the evening of the 16th instant witness was sitting at the door of his room and Nowroji was seated at his own door, which was half-closed. The room appeared to be in darkness. He asked Nowroji where Bastin was, and he replied she had gone for a stroll. On the following morning he was at home, and Inspector Brewin, accompanied by Nowroji, came to his room. Nowroji was handcuffed. A punch was collected and in their presence Nowroji lifted the chain of the hook, and opened the door of his room. He and the punch entered the place, and Nowroji pointed out the body of the deceased lying on the mattress on the floor with her face to the wall and back to the door. There was a large quantity of blood on the floor and mattress and round about deceased's head. She was dead. Nowroji in the presence of the punch then pointed out a large stone which he lifted up and showed to the punch. It was lying in the far end of the corner on the right side of the room.

Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, who made an autopsy of the body at the morgue, said he found a contused wound about an inch long on the right side of the head over the temple. He found the temporal bone of the scalp fractured in many places, the whole length of the fracture being six inches. From the post-mortem appearances he was of opinion that the death was due to hœmorrhage consequent on the fracture of the skull. The stone, which witness had seen, could have caused the injuries he had described, if thrown at, or dropped on the head of the deceased.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow.

### THE LATE MR. CHESTER.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Mr. Benjamin Henry Chester, lately Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

Mr. Williams, one of the fellow-passengers who travelled with the deceased from Madras, said that having missed the connection at Arconum junction they came on to Poona by passenger train, arriving at the latter station at 10 a.m., on Friday. After leaving the reversing station the deceased took ill and was put to bed. On arriving at Karjat it was found that he was in a comatose condition. A telegram was despatched to Kalyan, summoning medical attendance. At this station the medical officer pronounced deceased to be dead. The body was then brought down to Bombay, where it arrived at 5-30 p.m. Two other witnesses who also travelled with the deceased, gave evidence which bore out the details given by the previous witness.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from natural causes.

On Saturday morning the deceased was buried at the Sewree cemetery by the members of the Anglo-Indian Association of the Madras branch, of which he was the vice-president.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

A FOREGONE conclusion for the Boat Race did not seem to materially affect the popularity of the spectacle or the attendance on the banks. The sunshine had something to do with this, of course; but also when there is a belief that a very high-class crew will be seen, and seen for the last occasion before the tide of time and vocations of life dismembers it, the view of it is in itself an attraction, even with a runaway contest in prospect. On a similar principle, extra thousands would flock to see W. G. Grace play cricket, even in a village match on a common; or to see an Ormonde or Isinglass even walk over a racecourse for an undisputed stake. The race of Saturday was even more hollow than many really looked for; but then Cambridge were full of condition to take advantage of a spring tide, and thereby to accomplish a "record," a laudable aspiration which succeeded by more than a second, as we are bold enough to assert, though comrades on the Press Boat seemed on the whole contented to put the time down as a tie with the older Oxford record of 18min. 47 sec. Well, Cambridge deserve the credit, for they were a really fine crew—as good as those of 1892, '93, and '97 of Oxford at a rough guess. We should estimate them as rather better for style and for material than the Cantab crews of 1888 and 89, which obtained their superiority because of the men being identical and in the same seats in those years. This was a unique incident, but it did not of itself create unique merit, good though these two crews were.

For practical purposes the Cantab crew this year was a replica of last year. If anything, rather better during the last few days and in the actual race. The three recruits in the crew are perhaps collectively a small fraction older than their predecessors, but on the other hand this year's old oars astern were in their turn collectively better than in 1899; being more material in physique and none the worse in style. No. 6 especially was better than ever; his rapid grip of the water was admirable; he seems to inherit this knack. His sire, though slimmer in build than his son, had a first-rate "catch" in the year (1862) that he rowed for Cambridge.

As a rule the critic is not "laudator temporis acti," and is free to admit that there are more good oars afloat now than there were twenty-five to forty years ago. But, for a racing crew and comparison, we may remark that though the brothers Etherington-Smith are notoriously stylish oars, their sire, a lighter weight in his training days than the lighter of these two sons, was even more correct in shape as to back, square shoulders, and elastic swing. He only won a Grand Challenge, and that was in a college crew, a big trial in those days when Leander and Kingston were terrors in the land; but though he never actually scored a "blue," dozens of "bowmen" inferior to him had earned their colours.

Cambridge have not got a rattling good style without study; and though the bulk of their crew will be gone next year, their traditions should serve to cultivate the new generation of Cantab oars. Oxford, though slow, were not an absolute wreck to look at. Their oars were in time, though their bodies were not uniform. In working power they were inferior to the more veteran Cantabs, though in weight they had no disadvantage. The Oxford sliding was not equal to that of Cambridge, who had a fine thrust of the legs.

It was unfortunate for Oxford that their various breakdowns occurred late in practice. If the failure of two heavy men had been anticipated, then, indeed, two of the next grade of big men, such as Steel, of Balliol, might have been put into work for the vacancies, but at the dates of disaster it was too late to get them in form and in condition, and the gaps had to be filled by weaker but handier oars, who otherwise would not expect to soar beyond College Eight laurels. On the whole, under disaster, and starting with fewer good, ready-made men than Cambridge and as there is only a need of more material and of better polish, Oxford need not be considered, to have (anyhow, at the present) lapsed into a bad groove, as they did under one or two injudicious rulers in the early seventies, when Cambridge, after turning the nine years' tide, began to retaliate with five successive victories.

The steering of both boats was accurate and creditable, no fault to find in either coxswain, and the task of a coxswain is very thankless, for he never gets the credit of a win—that is always the strokes—and he often is the scapegoat of a defeat. It is a pity not to see a crew such as the present Cantabs pitted against a crew such as the fastest of Oxford's late nonennial run of victories. That would be a battle of giants. Talk of Ormonde, Minting and Bendigo in an encounter? That would be nothing to such a match of such eight oars!

Better weather for the race could hardly have been desired either by the crews or their spectators. A following breeze, steady but not too strong, a clear sky above, a river as calm as a millpond, and a full spring tide running beneath the boats—all these fortunate circumstances combined to make the prophets prophesy a record; and they were right. Hithert the fastest time for the four and a quarter miles has the 18min. 47sec. with which Oxford was credited in been 1893, a time which has been held correct in spite of the fact that 18.45 has been inscribed on at least one oar belonging to the winning crew. On Saturday there was a slight difference of opinion as to the exact seconds. On the umpire's steamer several watches made it 45. The Press boat seemed unanimous for 47. But Mr Willan, the umpire, who started the crews, and who was nearest the judge (Mr. S. le B. Smith, who officiated in the Consuta, in the absence of Mr. Fenner) when the flag fell, can produce evidence from several watches on board the Hibernia which made it 45, or 45 and a fraction. To put it, therefore, at 46 is certainly well within the margin of probability, and we hope that future historians will give the Cambridge crew the credit of establishing a record which is undoubtedly their due.

There is no shadow of doubt about their having got to Hammersmith faster than any racing crew have ever done before; and if they had been at all pressed before Barnes their full time might have got well within 18min. and 40sec., a performance which their splendid form and pace would easily warrant. Not only is it too long after the event, in these hurrying days, to say much in detail of the race, but as a matter of hard fact there is not much to say. It was not so much a race as a procession, and not so much a procession as the exhibition of what a really good crew could do under favourable conditions of wind and tide. Mr. J. B. Close and Mr. S. D. Muttlebury are certainly to be congratulated on the success of their coaching, not merely from the point of view of technical excellence, but also from the actual results achieved in the health and fitness of every member of their crew, than whom a better-trained set of men has very rarely been seen at Putney. But it must also be remembered that Oxford had had the very worst of luck throughout. It has been suggested that perhaps the best eight men were not selected for the material available; but even if they had been, the constant succession of misfortunes would have spoilt the finest eight ever seen from the Isis, and Mr. Gold and Mr. Maclean had a hard task to work their crew into anything like shape in time. Mr. Maclean may even be congratulated that his departure for active service in South Africa prevented him from seeing his men so badly beaten before the boats had gone a mile.

The general public will remember the contest chiefly owing to the large gap between the boats at Barnes, which has rarely been equalled since Oxford (with C. E. Carr) gave their opponents three terrific beatings in 1861, '62, and '63. There was, besides, the interesting fact that Mr. J. H. Etherington-Smith, on board the Hibernia, was bound to find the winner in his family whichever way the race resulted, as his two sons were rowing 5 for Cambridge and 7 for Oxford respectively. The Pitman family, though producing blues on both sides, were not contemporaneously afloat. It is also of interest that since the days of those heavy timbered boats with overlapping strakes, which groaned beneath the bulk of Toogood in 1829, no greater weight than Kittermaster (Shrewsbury and Christchurch) has ever tried the strength of a light boat. He scaled but four pounds lighter than the 14 stone 10 pounds of Toogood. This is one of the few occasions on which both presidents were satisfied with the result of the toss, for Cambridge wanted the Middlesex station, and Oxford chose the Surrey side.

The Dark Blues were left with only two of last year's representatives, and 3 and 4; and this not only helped to diminish their chances against a crew with five old hands in the stern of the boat, but it may also serve to explain a lack of form and finish in the Oxford crew as a whole, which was not entirely owing to the various mishaps they faced so pluckily throughout their training. But every credit is due to Cambridge for a most decisive and meritorious win, and we hope that the many gaps in their crew next year (three at least of which will be directly due to patriotic reasons) will not too much enfeeble their resources. We may want a better struggle, but we can rarely expect to see so fast a crew as the Light Blues of 1900.

A unique race was decided in Plymouth Sound on Saturday. There are at the present time a considerable number of University men in the town studying and in order to stimulate interest in the great race a local University Boat Race was arranged. The crews were taken out to the Winter Reef Buoy in Plymouth Sound, where they embarked in racing boats lent by the Royal Engineer students. Six men pulled in each boat. The race was started just after four o'clock. Oxford led at the outset, but at about half the distance Cambridge drew ahead, and eventually won by a quarter of a length.

At the Crystal Palace on Saturday the contest between England and Scotland, under Association rules, produced a splendid exhibition of scientific football. The result was a draw of two goals each; but the Scotsmen were pretty lucky at the end of the game to find themselves in this position, for it was an accidental kick by Norris, of Notts Forest, that enabled the Scots to get level in the last minute of time. Unquestionably, the Scottish were a nicely balanced side, and their forwards' game went particularly well against the rather ordinary half-back line which England possessed. The English League, however, had some splendid points in their game. Nothing could have been better than the work of Athersmith and Bloomer on the right wing. Their pace, their passing, and their dribbling were continually with us; and the Scottish goal was fortunate to escape so slightly as it did. In the centre Hedley, of Sheffield United, played a hard game; but the left wing work was commonplace. The halves blundered on and possessed some pace, but the English forwards were handicapped by the inability of the halves to feed them.

The feature of the matches played in the first division of the League competition was the unexpected defeat of Sheffield United by Notts Forest. The Sheffielders had to take the field without several of their best men, and in the end they were beaten by four goals to nothing. This was a rather serious blow for the United team, since if they had won they would have recovered their position at the head of the table in place of Aston Villa, who by their victory over Burnley further improved their prospects of securing the championship. Sheffield United are still, however, in a fairly good position, since they are only three points behind their rivals, and they have still two matches more than Aston Villa to play. Sunderland defeated Bury by a goal to nothing, and Stoke defeated Notts County by a similar score.

With the last lap of the League race entered upon the question of the championship and the not less important point as to who will have to fall into the second division are still undecided. It will be noted, however, that every point Aston Villa now make is a gain on last season, whilst Sheffield United, although fifteen points ahead of their record for the corresponding games twelve months ago, have yet to improve considerably to beat their rivals. At the same time, it is fair to say they are not likely to do worse, for last year they only made two out of the corresponding games to those they have still to play. Wolverhampton have jeopardised their chance of third place. At the other end Glossop have fallen still further back in the season's losses and gains, and comparing match with match and taking it that the clubs will do the same in those still to be played as they did last year, Preston North End will accompany them, with Notts County and Burnley in very serious danger of falling should Preston North End succeed in escaping, and Manchester City is far from being absolutely safe. In the Second Division, the losses and gains are much harder to work out, because after we have taken Bolton Wanderers in place of Manchester City, and Sheffield Wednesday in place of Glossop, there are the games against Chesterfield and Middlesbrough to be considered. Comparing match for match with the leaders, and taking account of the games against Chesterfield and Middlesbrough, we find that if the games still to be played resulted as they did last season the Bolton Wanderers would finish first, but that would mean that they would only drop one more point, whilst Sheffield Wednesday might drop four, and the others more than is likely.

The Inter 'Varsity Athletic Sports took place at Queen's Club on Friday. Most of the Oxonians who did not appear, or were ill at the O.U.A.C. sports came off trumps this year, and the Dark Blues won by 6 events to 4. The Cantabs, however, were very unlucky in not making a draw of at any rate. H. A. Jone's breakdown in the long jump upset this consummation, which would have been the fairest verdict of respective form. Kelly's (Oxford) long jump of 21ft. 8in. was about the worst recorded at this meeting for the past ten years. Hind's absence in the "Hundred" robbed that event of a lot of interest, but one cannot agree that he would necessarily have won. C. R. Thomas and President Hollins dead heated in 10 1-4—very sound for a sodden track—and whether Hind would have gone one better will always remains a moot point.. Congratulations are due to Thomas upon thus creating a record for the Inter-'Varsity Sports with a fourth consecutive victory. He now retires from the path with the good-will and best wishes of all. President Hollins also signalised his years of office with a dual victory, for he simply "romped" the Quarter-mile Race in 60 3-5sec. This, practically unextended, was a big performance. It is hoped that Hollins's cricket engagements will not prevent his going for the championship this year. H. E. Graham (Cambridge) put on another Inter-'Varsity record by winning the "Half," in 1 min. 58 3-5 sec. from D. C. Cowan (Oxford). The latter youngster ran with very bad judgment delaying his brilliant final spurt until too late, and was beaten by six yards. That he has all the "makings" of a champion about him, however, was universally admitted. The same may be said of young Cockshott (Cambridge), who won the mile in great style by 16 yards in 4 min. 28 3-5 sec. None of the Oxonians would extend him, and the mantle of Lutyens and Hunter has certainly fallen upon the old Uppingham crack. President Paget-Tomlinson (Cambridge) made no mistake in the hurdles, as (fencing in his own superb style, he won by four or five yards in 16 1-5sec.—another great performance. Garnier (Oxford) was second, and next year it is probable he will emulate the doughty deeds of his famous sire and brother in this direction. The Oxonians finished first and second in four events, viz.:—The Hammer and weight, High and Long-Jumps. J. D. Greenshields hurled the hammer 115ft. 2in. and B. J. Bosanquet came second with 104ft. 8 1-2in. neither Hartley nor Turnbull (Cambridge) reaching the century. E. E. B. May put the weight 36ft. 8in. while Greenshields ran him up with 36ft. 11 1-2in. both Cantabs being outclassed. In the High Jump E. P. Henderson leaped 5ft. 9 1-4in. and J. B. Bulkeley 5ft 8in. while neither Paget-Tomlinson nor J. H. Banks (Cambridge) could beat 5ft. 7 1-2in. H. W. Workman (Cambridge) won the Three Miles from E. A. Dawson (Oxford) by 80 yards in the good time of 15 min. 1 2-5 sec. The latter ran splendidly, and made the Cantab crack run faster than ever he did at this distance in his life. To use an Irishism, Workman knows how to "handle his feet" however, and his final spurt proved too much for the old Malvernian, whose great point is stamina. Thus the Dark Blues won by six events to four, increasing their list of event victories to 170—six more than Cambridge. In the list of actual wins, however, Cambridge still leads by five. At the usual dinner in the evening a large number of past and present "Old Blues" foregathered, presided over by Mr. W. H. Grenfell. Amid great applause the Chambers Shield was handed over to President Hollins (Oxford) after which conviviality ruled the roast until the sma' hours. Egad! what a fund of athletic reminiscences was brought to light.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

### ESTOPPEL AND LIMITATION.

PARAPPA BIN GURAPPA HUBLI AND ANOTHER VS. BASAPPA BIN GURAPPA AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. R.R. Gangoli, additional first class Subordinate Judge at Dharwar, in appeal No. 82 of 1898. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. M. B. Chaubal, appeared for Parappa and another, original defendants and appellants; and Mr Robertson, with Mr. S. V. Bhandarker, appeared for Basappa and others, original plaintiffs and respondents.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, in giving his judgment, said: The plaintiffs sue to recover possession of a house at Hubli. It belonged at one time to defendant 3's grandfather. In 1882, a document purporting to mortgage this house was executed by defendant 3's father in favour of defendant 1. Subsequently defendant 1 sued defendant 3 to realize the mortgage security with the result that an amicable settlement was effected in 1893, by which defendant 3 agreed to pay the amount of the claim by instalments secured by this house. The stipulated instalments were not paid, and defendant 1 sold the house to defendant 2. In this way defendants 1 and 2 claim to be entitled. The plaintiffs allege, and have established to the satisfaction of the Lower Appellate Court, a sale in 1860, from defendant No. 3's grandfather, and they say that they, together with defendant No. 1, who is their brother in this way, became entitled to the house as their joint family property. They allege that in 1882 before the mortgage there was a partition by which the entirety of the house became their property. In the first Court four issues were raised and among them the following:—"Is the house in dispute proved to have been sold bona fide to the plaintiffs?" On this the Court found in the negative, and as a necessary result the claim was dismissed. In the Lower Appellate Court the 4 following issues were raised:—1. Whether the sale transaction mentioned in the sale-deed, dated 10th December 1860, passsed by the deceased paternal gandfather of the plaintiff No. 1, is real and *bona fide*? 2. Is the claim in time? 3. Are plaintiffs estopped from setting up their title as purchasers as against the defendants? 4. Are the plaintiffs entitled to the relief sought? The Appellate Court came to the conclusion on the first issue that the sale transaction was bona fide. Defendants Nos. 1 and 2 have appealed from that decree to this Court; they contend that the first Court did not deal with the issues as to estoppel and limitation independently of the 1st issue, and that, in any case, the Lower Appellate Court clearly erred in holding the plaintiffs entitled to recover more than 2-3rds of the property. The objection to the Lower Court's treatment of the issue of limitation cannot, in my opinion, be sustained, for in view of the facts found, it is clear that no useful purpose would be served in requiring a retrial of this issue. Before proceeding to deal with the other two questions, it must be taken as established that the sale of 1860 was *bona fide*. But even conceding that, it does not appear from the Lower Appellate Court's judgment how the plaintiffs acquired more than 2-3rds. If that is the whole of their interest, obviously they *prima facie* cannot recover the entirety of the property: if, on the other hand, they have become entitled to the remaining 1-3rd it should be shown how it was acquired. The 4th issue must consquently be sent back for fresh determination. It only now remains for me to consider whether the Lower Appellate Court has sufficiently dealt with the question of estoppel. Now even though the sale of 1860 may have been a genuine transaction, still the plaintiffs may be estopped. Defendant 1 and 2 assert that the conduct of the plaintiffs has been such that they ought not in equity to be allowed to rely on their title. They assert that the omission of this property from the partition documents and the conduct and behaviour of the plaintiff No. 1 and his manager in reference both to the mortgage of 1882 and the subsequent amicable settlement of 1893 were such that the plaintiffs, or at any rate plaintiff No. 1, must be treated as coming within the doctrine of estoppel as laid down in Section 115 of the Evidence Act. Mr. Robertson urges that the Judge has dealt with this question and points to expression which, apart from the context, to some extent support his argument, but on a perusal of the whole judgment, I am not sure that it was clearly present to the learned Judge's mind that though in fact the sale of 1860 may have been genuine, still the first defendant may have believed that defendant 3 was the real owner, and that such belief may have been due to a declaration, acts or omissions which would entitle the defendants 1 and 2 to the benefit of the doctrine of estoppel as against the plaintiffs. Therefore the 3rd as well as the 4th issues must be sent down for redetermination in the light of thees remarks.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving his decision, said:—We must accept the finding of fact recorded by the Lower Appellate Court that the sale of 1860 was a real transaction, and actually passed the property to the family consisting then of plaintiffs Nos. 1 and 2 and defendant No. 1. The plaintiffs' present claim to the entirety of the property is that in the partition which took place between 1879 to 1882, the whole of this house fell to them (plaintiffs). The Lower Appellate Court has not noticed this point nor recorded any opinion on the question whether plaintiffs are entitled to the whole house or to only 2-3 rds. There is another point on which it is doubtful whether the Lower Appellate Court recorded a distinct finding. That is the question of estoppel. The Subordinate Judge, A. P., seems to have mixed up the question as to the nature of the transaction of 1860 with the question of estoppel by plaintiffs' conduct. He found that defendant No. 1 well knowing of the sale by the grandfather of defendant 3 in 1860 advanced money to defendant 3 on the security of the house, and obtained a consent decree in 1893. But it is possible that defendant 1 in 1860 knew that the sale was a genuine transaction, and yet in or before 1882 plaintiffs or either of them may have by declaration, act or omission intentionally caused or permitted defendant 1 to believe that the house did not then belong to the family consisting of plaintiffs and defendant 1, but belonged to defendant 3, who could mortgage it with defendant 1. So too in 1893 plaintiffs or either of them may have by declaration, act or omission intentionally caused or permitted defendant 1 to believe that the mortgage which he had taken on the house was a valid transfer. We do not think it necessary on the fact found to remand the case for a finding on the issue as to limitation. There will, therefore, be a remand for a finding on the above issues as to estoppel, and if that be found in favour of plaintiffs, as to plaintiffs' right to the whole of the house or to 2-3rds.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

### TRANSFER OF A CRIMINAL CASE.

HORMUSJI R. GOVERNOR V. NAGJI DABHAI AND OTHERS.

THIS was an application by the complainant in a criminal case at present pending in the court of the First Class Magistrate, Jambusar, praying that it be transferred from the court at Jambusar to some court at Broach. On the application of the petitioner, their Lordships had granted a rule calling upon the accused to show cause why the case against them should not be transferred as prayed for. The rule now came on for argument. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the petitioner in support of the rule; Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with Mr. Jhaveri, appeared for the respondents to oppose the application.

The petitioner stated that he was an assistant in the Oriental Life Assurance Co., of Bombay. That in 1898, a policy for Rs. 3,000 was effected by the Oriental Co. on the life of one Lalla Parbhudas, an inhabitant of Jambusar. Lalla died in 1899, and a claim was made on the Company on the policy by the accused Shanker Talsi, who pretended to be the Assignee of the said policy. In consequence of certain information received by the Oriental Company, inquiries were set on foot with the result that it was discovered that the certificate of health required by the Company, and which was produced by Lalla, had been procured from the Civil Surgeon at Broach, by means of personation by the accused Dasaibhai. Eventually the Company laid an information before the Police at Jambusar, charging the three accused with cheating by personation and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences. The Police committed the case to the Court of the First Class Magistrate. Before the first hearing of the case, the Magistrate, on the application of the accused, examined three persons, with a view to ascertain the truth of an allegation made by the accused that the prosecution was concocting evidence. The petitioner complained that this conduct of the Magistrate was illegal and improper, and was calculated to alarm the other witnesses and prejudice the case. He further stated that great hardship, inconvenience and expense would have to be undergone if the trial was allowed to proceed at Jambusar.

The respondents, in their affidavits, contended that the conduct of the Magistrate was perfectly legal. The trial at Broach would inflict unnecessary hardships on them, and there was no reason shown for a transfer on the ground of convenience, as all the witnesses for the prosecution be longed to Jambusar.

After Mr. Inverarity and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan had addressed the court, Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering judgment, said the Court saw no reason to transfer the case from Jambusar to Broach. A transfer would mean convenience only for the petitioner, whereas on the other hand, it would seriously inconvenience the accused persons. The application for transfer would therefore be refused and petition dismissed.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | £101 1-8—1-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | £101—1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | £111—1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Govt Securities | £94—1-16 |
| Bar Silver in London | 27 3-8 unchanged. |
| ,, New York | 59 3-4—1-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·19 1-2 unchanged. |
| ,, New York | 4·88 plus 1-4 |
| Discount Bank of England | 4 per cent. unchanged. |
| ,, Short London Bills | 4 1-8 per cent. ,, |
| ,, Indian Bank Bills | 4 per cent. ,, |

Silver to Bombay £20,000. Gold to Bombay £10,000. Arrival—Diciembre.

EXCHANGE.—Market quiet but steady with very little doing. Forward Telegraphic was offering from June to December 1s. 3 31-32d. with demand at 1s. 4d.

Bank Telegraphic ready...1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand ...1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits...1s. 4 7-32d.
3 months' sight Francs ...1·70 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight ...Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do. ...Rs. 143 1-2
Japan do. ...Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 1-8, remaining steady thereat during the day.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Mill and Press Shares were steady with little doing.

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet but with nothing doing.

COALS.—The position remains unaltered without business passing to-day.

SEEDS.—London quotes:—

Brown Rapeseed ... 41s. 6d.
April-May, Humburg, sellers, dull.
Linseed ... 49s. 6d.
April-May, Dunkirk business done quiet.

GINGELLY.—Market firm at yesterday's rates.

LINSEED continues firm and there are buyers of "bold" at Rs. 8-10 and of small grain at Rs. 8-5 to Rs. 8-6.

CASTORSEED, RAPESEED AND POPPYSEED.—All firm without any change to report from yesterday's rates.

COTTON.—The market has been very quiet and at Colaba very little business took place.

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Fine ready | 222 | May 219. | Jan. (1901) 1745. |
| ,, F. G. ,, | 216 | | |
| Broach Fine ,, | 240 | | |
| ,, Good ,, | 232 | March (1901) Rs. 204. | |
| Bhow. Good ,, | 222 | | |

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 16,000 bales. Surats *nil*. Spot, 5 15-32d. plus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet. Good Madras Westerns 4 7-8d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool:—

| April | April-May | July-Aug. | Oct.-Nov. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·23 | 5·20 | •5·12 | 4·35 | 4·25 |
| —1-64 | —1-64 | —1-64 | —1-64 | unchanged. |

Cotton in New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Ports | 8,000 bales |
| Exports to Great Britain | 4 000 ,, |
| ,, to Continent | 7,000 ,, |
| Mid.-Uplands | 9 13-16—1-16 |
| Futures month of July | 9·43 unchanged. |
| ,, of October | 8·18 ,, |
| Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. P. | 57,000 bales. |
| ,, Export to Great Britain | 44,000 ,, |
| ,, ,, to France & Continent | 83,000 ,, |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 500,000 ,, |
| ,, ,, at Interior Ports | 250,000 ,, |
| Total Week's Sales | 29,000 ,, |
| ,, amount forwarded to consumers | 56,000 ,, |
| ,, Actual Exports | 5,000 ,, |
| ,, Week's Imports | 72,000 ,, |
| ,, Stock | 657,000 ,, |

Surats—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount forwarded to consumers | 100 ,, |
| Stock | 1,000 ,, |
| Afloat American | 130,000 ,, |
| Afloat Indian | 1,000 ,, |

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

| | Bales of 392 lbs. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 332 |
| Barsee and Nugger | 66 |
| Berar | 84 |
| Total Comras | 482 |
| Dholleras | 101 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 175 |
| Westerns | 369 |
| Bengals | 355 |
| Egyptian | 91 |
| Total | 1,523 |

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

| | cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,399 |
| Linseed | 8 043 |
| Rapeseed | 3,465 |
| Gingellyseed | 179 |
| Poppyseed | 3,115 |
| Groundnuts | ... |
| Castorseed | 3,359 |
| Rice | 97,227 |
| Myrabollams | 3,561 |

LONDON. SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent Consols | £101—1-8 |
| 3 per cent Rentes | £101 unchanged. |
| 3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan | £111 ,, |
| 3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities | £94 ,, |
| Bar Silver in London | 27 3-8 ,, |
| Do New York | 59 3-4 ,, |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25 19 1-2 ,, |
| Do New York | 4·88 ,, |
| Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent. | ,, |
| Do Short London Bills, 4 ⅛ per cent. | ,, |
| Do Indian Bank Bills, 4per cent. | ,, |

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market. closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester was quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 19,000 bales. Surats, *nil*. Spot, 5 15-32d. uachanged. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

| April | April-May | July-Aug. | Oct.-Nov. | Jan.-Feb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·22 | 5·19 | 5 12 | 4·36 | 4·26 |
| —1-64 | —1-64 unchanged (pls) | 1-64 | (pls) 1-64 | |

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

Cotton in New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Ports | 3,000 bales. |
| Exports to Great Britain | 3,000 ,, |
| Do Continent | 13,000 |
| Mid-Uplands | 9 13-16 unchanged. |
| Futures, month of July | 9·32-11 ,, |
| do do October | 8·18 plus 3 |
| Total visible supply | 2,790 000 bales. |
| do do of which East Indian | 47,000 ,, |
| do Stock in London | 3,000 ,, |
| do Quantity in sight, | 8,330,000 ,, |

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,525 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 7th April, 1900.

| | Coaching Traffic. | Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Receipts. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total | 1,69,446 | 5,17,002 | 10, | 6,95,723 |
| Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles. | ... | ... | ... | 7,52,9891 |
| Decrease | | | | Rs. 56,266 |

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended, 31st March 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic, Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,07,000 | 4,55,000 | 7,000 | 5,69,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 65 | 277 | 4 | 346 |
| For previous 12 weeks of half-year | 13,33,039 | 58,31,697 | 62,293 | 72,27,029 |
| Total for 13 weeks | 14,40,039 | 62,86,697 | 69,293 | 77,96,029 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,15,577 | 3,00,038 | 4,054 | 4,20,019 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 69 | 176 | 3 | 251 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 16,29,829 | 44,19,584 | 82,604 | 61,32,017 |
| Increase for the week | | | | Rs. 1,48,981 |
| Do. to date | | | | ,, 16,62,012 |


## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PARKER—April 16, at Berhampore, Ganjam, the wife of J M Parker, P W D, of a daughter.
WOOD—April 11, at Naini Tal, the wife of W G Wood, Executive Engineer, of a son.

DEATHS.

DURHAM—March 27, at Nawa Sambhar Lake, John Joseph Durham, N I Salt Revenue, aged 51 years and 27 days.
EDWARDS—April 11, at Nawalapitiya, Ceylon, Anne Rachel, the beloved wife of David Henry Edwards, and daughter of the late Eliza Frances Schmitt, of Bangalore.
MILES—April 13, at Lahore, F H Miles, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, aged 30 years

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1900.


THE Report of the Plague Commission describes the measures which have so far been adopted in this Presidency to combat the plague. The discretional relief fund was one of the chief measures relied upon to lessen the dislike of hospitals and of segregation. It has been of the utmost use and value. The liberality of the Government of India in making a grant of three lakhs of rupees—of which one and-a-half were for use in the City—has been productive of the most beneficial results. The Commission investigated as far as possible two aspects of plague—its deadliness and its duration. No previous attempt on such a scale appears to have been made to fix these two important points, and although the results are somewhat indefinite they are still valuable. The statements and figures given show that a large mass of information, of varying reliability, was available. The average mortality of plague in cases treated in hospital appears to be about 70 per cent., a percentage far higher than that of any other known epidemic disease. Outside the hospitals, as Captain Condon points out, no estimate of equal reliability can be made. The concealment of cases, the flight of persons actually suffering, the difficulty of diagnosis, the want of proper death registration, all these and many similar causes preclude the formation of any definite opinion. In this connection a curious point is the apparent variations in different districts. The chapter on the mortality of plague contains a statement, which deserves more than passing attention. It compares the total mortality, district by district, for three normal years previous to plague with the total actual mortality for the three plague years: the known mortality percentages being invariably given. Now this statement, it may be thought, would show at a glance the approximate total mortality from plague during the three plague years, but in reality it is disappointing to find that it does not do so. Thus, for instance, we see that in Ahmednagar where about 1,500 plague deaths were officially reported the mortality during the three plague years is actually nearly 10,000 less than the mortality of three normal years. Hyderabad, Kaira and Surat districts, in spite of a positive plague mortality of thousands, all show a similar decrease. The theory of those therefore, who hold that a subtraction from the total actual mortality during the plague years of the average mortality during normal years will give the true plague mortality would thus lead to insuperable difficulties. In a foot-note Captain Condon explains these discrepancies by pointing out that the various Sanitary Commissioners throughout India complain that death registration outside municipal areas and in rural districts is still in ordinary years extremely defective. On that point however there is no doubt that the true plague mortality in Bombay and Poona cities was far greater than that officially recorded.

This question of plague mortality might be more carefully watched. Coming now to the duration of plague epidemics this chapter appears to be one of the first attempts to collate reliable information as to the periodicity and duration of the disease in epidemic form. The conclusions are again somewhat indefinite, but at least they are conclusions founded upon reliable data. Thus to take the incidence of plague in towns with a population between 60,000 and 20,000, the duration of 19 epidemics in such towns is dealt with, the average in such a case being about four months. In thirty-four places with a population of between 20,000 and 7,000, the duration appears to be about twelve weeks or a little under three months, while in villages under 7,000, of which 344 are dealt with, the plague duration appears to be seven or eight weeks. A comparison of all these statements, says Captain Condon, "appears to show that the duration of plague is to some extent dependent upon the area and population of the place infected." A point in this connection worthy of notice is the duration of plague in Bombay City; which has been constantly infected since September, 1896, the longest period of cessation or freedom being two days in June, 1897. The medical aspects of plague are next considered and the report of Major Lyons and Major Childe, I.M.S., are given in full. We may here mention that this report was published in extenso by the "British Medical Journal," and was there commented on in terms of the highest praise, that paper going so far as to say that it constituted one of the first medical authorities on plague:—"Plague in its epidemic form," says Major Lyons, "as seen in Bombay is a malignant and infectious disease, characterised in the majority of cases by enlarged and painful lymphatic glands, high fever and great prostration; it is due to the presence in the system of the plague bacillus." The prognosis of plague, he adds, is always exceedingly grave, as it is the most fatal of all known epidemic disease. As regards the period of incubation in plague, Major Lyons says that it varied in duration from 36 hours the shortest, to ten days the longest period recorded; the average period being apparently from four to six days. These periods coincide with those reported by Surgeon-General Bainbridge, from Sind, when he was Principal Medical Officer there during the first epidemic. As regards the treatment for plague Major Lyons wrote in October, 1897, "no specific remedy has up to the present been discovered for the treatment of plague cases." Colonel Wilkins writes in May, 1899, after a three-years' experience of the Bombay plague hospitals:—"It may be gathered from a comparison of the percentage rates of mortality that the Medical Service is as helpless as ever as far as the treatment of plague is concerned." That is absolutely true to the present hour. Science has found a preventive for plague, but no cure.

The presence of the plague in Bombay led rapidly and inevitably to the establishment of a Laboratory for Bacteriological Research at Government House, Parel. In its origin it formed a branch of the work undertaken by the Plague Research Committee; a body of zealous and efficient workers who have not received that recognition which is their due. The admirable report of Major Lyons and Major Childe, the investigations of Mr. Hankin, the prophylactic fluid of Mr. Haffkine, and his other valuable discoveries in the bacteriology of plague, and much miscellaneous work in other branches of the subject are of abiding value. It is not, perhaps, generally known that the Laboratory, as at present constituted, performs much other useful work besides the preparation of the prophylactic and the bacteriological investigation of plague. An examination of the blood of persons suffering from a doubtful disease, inoculation for typhoid by Professor Wright's system, an examination of tinned meats for poisonous bacteria, even the examination of horses for anthrax—all this and much more is in the day's work of the Laboratory. It is also a great manufactory. Haffkine's prophylactic is sent from Bombay to almost every quarter of the globe—to China, Japan, Australia and the East, every part of India and Ceylon, to Italy, Portugal London, Russia, Africa and America. It is stated in the report that the Laboratory is an Imperial concern. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will recognise this and take measures to ensure its continuance and the extension of its field of usefulness. The chapter on the bacteriology of plague is illustrated, and from a scientific point of view undoubtedly the most valuable portion of the book. Pictures are given of the famous stalactite growth, which is the characteristic of the plague bacillus, and the discovery of which is due to Mr. Haffkine. There are representations also of the artificial growth of the bacillus and of the snowflakes—the result of the breaking up of the stalactites. But although the plague bacillus can be found in the blood or tissue of a plague-stricken human being or animal, and can be artificially grown on gelatine, or "agar-agar" and such like media, it cannot be discovered in nature. In the words of the report: "With regard to the presence of the plague bacillus in air—in water—or in the soil—it is impossible at present to make any assertion whatsoever with the insufficient data which we possess. Hitherto all attempts—many of which have been made by Dr. Gibson, Lieut. Liston, and others—to isolate plague bacillus from the soil have failed. Our knowledge of the plague bacillus outside the bodies of affected animals and apart from the artificial conditions already detailed is practically nil. . . ." This then is the great plague problem—to find the plague bacillus in its natural state in the soil or in the air. Till this is done it is obvious we cannot attack the source of the disease. The Report contains a history of the progress of plague in the various Districts and States of the Presidency. At the conclusion are given chapters on Plague Commission and on the Literature of the Disease: In the former of which a curious incident is to be found. A scientific witness was being examined, the strength of whose pre-conceived objections to inoculation had apparently overcome his logical faculties. He was of opinion that the inoculation of one person was the direct cause of plague in some other uninoculated person. "Do you really mean to tell us," asked a certain critical member of the Commission, "that if in a family one person was inoculated and another person got the plague, that the inoculation of the first member of the family would be the direct cause of the second being attacked?" "I do," said the witness solemnly. "On the same principle, then," the member continued, "you would argue that if in a family one member got married and another member got the measles, that the marriage would be the direct cause of the measles?" "I would," said the witness unhesitatingly. "Thank you," said the President, "we need detain you no longer." The appendices and the index compiled by Mr. J. W. Cuthbert Christy are carefully arranged.

THE interesting "interview" with the Principal of the Reay Art School and Workshops, which we publish to-day indicates the ease with which a great deal of money and energy may be wasted in so-called technical education. The industrial position of India is, at present, peculiar. As the Viceroy at Amritsar pointed out, side by side with the decline of the old artistic handicrafts we have the introduction of the appliances and inartistic productions of the West. The commoner products, useful as they are, will find their market, but attention needs to be directed to the revival of those crafts which are peculiarly Indian. The education of the Indian workman requires to be taken in hand and Western knowledge and appliances directed to the improvement of the native industries. In all that is done the needs of the country require to be considered, and the great thing is to develop, rather than to supersede by Western machinery, the local handicrafts of the villages. The calico-printing machine for instance, is very wonderful and useful in its proper sphere, but it seems a mistake to set it down in the midst of a district where there is a considerable hand-block-printing and dying industry which a little scientific development would cause to flourish greatly by an enlarged demand for its improved products. At any rate, however the machine might serve for a purely commercial enterprise, the authorities who desire to foster the technical education of the native craftsman with a view to his social betterment could hardly take a more successful way of defeating their object. This was indicated by Mr. Burns in referring to a visit he had paid to a technical school established in a native state notable for its enterprise. The mechanical repetition of a single pattern soon tired everybody who had anything to do with it, and the net result was that the youths who had spent their time in gaining "technical education" of the mechanical kind could not find anybody to pay them five rupees a month for their services. On the other hand the local handicraftsman continued to earn decent wages. The technical education which results in looking after a machine can be better learned in a factory or workshop under purely commercial direction. But for the craftsman there are some things which he cannot always pick up in the workshop; and the knowledge of these forms for him the higher education. To impart this instruction is the business of the technical school and its classes require to be formed in consideration of the workman's needs. In Bombay there already exist facilities for instruction of the craftsman on right lines; and in opportunity for the application of art to industry there are few cities in the world that can boast of an institution that equals the Reay Art Schools and Workshops. But at present the Art School and the Craft School have no practical connection. While the drawing masters of the Presidency have to be trained in the Art School according to an old examination Code, it is, of course, not easy to co-ordinate the teaching there with that given in the workshop. While every facility exists for designs prepared in the school being practically carried out in the shop, nothing of that kind is yet done; but until the teaching of the two departments is co-ordinated in this way the Institution will not be doing the best work of which it is capable in the direction of genuine technical instruction. If the ideas of the Principal were thoroughly carried out there is no doubt that the Reay Art and Crafts School would greatly influence the development of the artistic handicrafts in the Presidency. But at present there is no guarantee that the money, time and energy, bestowed on boys who, say, go into the carpet weaving shop is not entirely wasted. When, after spending two or three years in the workshop they are driven to find employment as tram conductors it does seem time that Government considered whether it is not possible to run the institution on more definite, practical lines.

THE accounts of the 'Varsity Boat Race show that the Oxford Eight went manfully to the slaughter, and rowed in fairly good form at a great and growing distance behind the Cambridge boat. When the terribly expert public opinion of the Putney boat-houses fixes the chances of one crew's winning at 8 to 1 the friends of the other may well feel that hope is past. The badness of the race shows once more how quickly the general quality of the rowing in a University may change. Twelve years ago, in the consulship of Mr. Muttlebury at Cambridge, it almost seemed as if Oxford had lost the art. In a couple of years everything was changed, and Cambridge rowing entered upon so long a period of uniform inferiority that at last an Oxford coach was brought in to teach Cambrigde crews the lost secret. Now it is Cambridge's turn again, and though nearly all the Cambridge crew of Saturday will be unable to row next year, it is very probable that first-rate substitutes will be found for them, so far-reaching are these periodical rises and falls in the standard of rowing in a University or College. As the journeymen of art in a great period excel the first artists of a poor period, so there are times when one of the two Universities could probably turn out three or four crews, any one of which could beat the best crew to be found in the other. In 1887, for instance, when the Cambridge crews won every race at Henley, Trinty Hall alone winning five out of the eight, it was seriously held by some competent judges that the second Trinity Hall Eight could have beaten the Oxford University Eight of the year. It was a time in which nearly everybody who rowed at Cambridge came under better coaching than any body who rowed at Oxford, so that for a year or two it might almost have been said that, judged by the highest standards, all Cambridge men rowed well and all Oxford men rowed badly. Cambridge does not seem to have anything like that degree of superiority now, but the time in which her crew rowed the course on Saturday, without having to make any serious effort, showed that it was a very fine crew indeed. There is something almost touching about the transitory perfection of a fine crew, which means not merely eight men who can row well individually, but a certain subtle quality of common action which only comes into existence in its highest form during the latter part of their training for a race, and which they would find to have vanished and to need a second creation if they got into a boat together six months afterwards. Of course there is combination in cricket, football, hockey, lacrosse, curling, and other games, but in no sport is the product of concerted action so delicate and so fugitive as the exquisite rhythm attained by a good crew in the last days of its training.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us that the water famine at Nasik is becoming acute, it is worse than the scarcity of food. The wells are dry, the river is low, and the water horrible, and many people are sinking wells unfortunately with but little success. Cholera is epidemic in the city, the known deaths are twelve a day. It is worse in the surrounding districts. There is besides a daily mortality from privation. Nevertheless the people, though coming more freely on the relief works and in greater numbers, only do as much work as will keep body and soul together. The men do the minimum wage amount, the women doing full time as a rule. Many of the men do no work at all, but leave it to the women-kind to earn wages sufficient to keep them while they lie smoking and sleeping through the day. The pay is according to the amount of work done, leaving a fair margin for those who do a fair day's work.

THE undermentioned troops, expected to arrive here yesterday, from South Africa, in the hired transport Umta, will, on arrival, be landed at the Prince's Dock, this morning, and attach the British to the Colaba Depot and Natives to the Marine Battalion, pending despatch to their destinations, 3 officers, 14 British Warrant Non-Commissioned Officers' men, and 183 followers of the Ordnance Field Park.

K. B. DHANJIBHOY has received the following cable from Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein:—"I inspected your ambulance tonga to-day. It is well adapted for field service and I congratulate you on your patriotic and useful contribution to the campaign."

A BAND of some 70 Afridis on Tuesday night swooped down on a village near Bara and killed two villagers, but lost four men themselves.

A LONG list of re-gradings and promotions in the Commissariat-Transport Department consequently on the introduction of the time scale of promotion appears in Saturday's "Gazette of India."

COLONEL KELLY, of Chitral fame, has resigned his appointment as Colonel-on-the-Staff at Sialkote, and proceeded home by Saturday's mail steamer. He will return to India.

MR. A. H. BAYLY, barrister-at-law, has been appointed a Judge of the Rangoon Small Causes Courts, vice Mr. Begge.

MAJOR STANUELL, Royal Scots Fusiliers, is appointed Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain Sherer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, A.-D.-C. to General Egerton, Commanding the Forces, Punjab.

IT has been decided to defer the consideration for the present of the proposals made by the Committee assembled to report on the existing regulations for the admission of gentlemen to the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

A PRIVATE wire from the Cape states that Colonel Park of the Devons, who led the famous charge of his regiment which repelled the last assault of the Boers on Ladysmith, has recovered from enteric, and is ordered home for a change.

THE Simla-Kalka Railway Company have got out 25 miles of material for their permanent way. The rails and sleepers can be used for either a 2-feet or 2 feet 6-inch gauge, which ever may be finally decided upon for the line.

AN European sailor named N. Neilson was attacked with plague at the Sailors Home, Calcutta, on Monday. The total number of fresh cases reported on Wednesday was 42, and 50 deaths were brought to light. The total mortality from all causes was 122, against a quinquennial average of 85.

THE plague summary up to the 11th April shows that there have been 54 fresh cases, and 34 deaths among fifteen affected villages in the Nawashahr tahsil of the Jullundur district, and 1 case and 1 death in a single affected village in the Garhshankar tahsil of the Hoshiarpur district. In Patiala State there were 1 fresh case and 2 deaths in a single village.

THE slip on the Kashmir road near Garhi was impassable for tongas up to Wednesday, when it was cleared. Passengers, however, were able to pass over and exchange tongas on Tuesday. The Kashmir engineer staff have been very smart with the clearances, and have had gangs working night and day at the breaks. Tongas and ekkas can now get through, but it will be a few days before bullock carts can pass.

THE Registrar of the Chief Court of Lower Burma has issued a notice to all Advocates to appear for enrolment. The gist of this is that each enrolment will cost Rs. 590. The Rangoon Bar held a meeting to discuss whether this sum is leviable. An application is going to be made by them to-day to the Chief Justice to be enrolled as Advocates of the Chief Court without being called upon to pay the required fee.

TWO more new villages viz., Behram (population 2,038) in the Nawashahr tahsil, and Alipur (population 386) in the Garhshankar tehsil, have become infected with plague. There was one seizure at the former village and three seizures at the latter on the 16th instant. Two of the patients at Alipur have since died. The plague camps at Sohna, the newly infected village referred to yesterday, are being run up rapidly, and it is satisfactory to note that the people of this village fully realise the necessity of turning out.

IT having been decided that the whole of the available stock of solid case Martini-Henry rifle ammunition must be used up at the annual practice of troops during the year 1900-1901, the Ordnance Officers in charge of the Fort William and Allahabad Arsenals and the Agra Depot have been instructed to issue the stock, viz., 106,720 rounds, which they have in charge, to Native Infantry Regiments dependent on the Bengal Command, and Commanding Officers concerned are directed that they must expend this ammunition in the annual course of the current year and not retain any as service ammunition.

AN interesting record of work is supplied in the report of the Kashmir Mission Hospital for 1899. The extent of the activities of the institutions may be judged by the fact that 1,328 in-patients were treated; they were 19,161 new out-patients, 4,148 operations were performed, 52,544 meals were given, and 41,629 visits were paid. This shows a considerable advance on each item over the results of 1889, which indicates that steady progress has been made during the decade. There is no doubt that the hospital is growing in popular appreciation, and Dr. Neve speaks thankfully of the tolerant and sympathetic spirit of the Kashmiri Muhammadans towards the religious work of the Mission.

THE total quantity of home and foreign rubber turned out from the forests of Assam during 1898-99 was 3,599 maunds, which, compared with the total of the previous year showed an increase of 753 maunds. The increased outturn was most marked in the Cachar, Darrang and Lakhimpur Forest Divisions, and was due to more active operations having been carried out in the Manipur, Dafla, Naga, and other hills in response to an increased demand accompanied by a high rise in prices. The outturn, though considerably above that of the privious year, was below that of 1896-97, which was over 4,000 maunds, and is due to the constant but steady destruction of the trees by the excessive tapping of the previous years, induced by the great demand for rubber, which fetches about four shillings a pound on the London market.

THE efforts to stamp out plague in India, observes the "Pioneer," have so far not been attended with success, though in isolated cases, where prompt notice has been given of an outbreak in a village, the disease has been prevented from assuming an epidemic form. The examination of passengers travelling by railway has resulted in some cases being detected, and has certainly tended to check migratory movements of the population; but the system of examination is defective. Thus for a considerable time Chausa was the only station in Bengal at which passengers were inspected. Under this arrangement people could leave Calcutta, a plague-infected city and travel up the East Indian line to any towns and villages short of Chausa. Bengal was really paying for the protection of the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Eventually inspection was introduced at Howrah, but not before the Burdwan and Patna Divisions had become infected. To take another instance, the Allahabad District has been officially declared to be a plague-area owing to the outbreak at Manaimab, yet there is no examination of passengers at the Allahabad railway station. They can travel in various directions by rail, until they reach Chausa on the east, Tundla on the north and Jubbulpore on the south, possibly carrying the infection with them to any intermediate station to which they are bound.

IT is pretty universally recognised now-a-days that the spread of plague over a district is to a very large extent brought about by the introduction into the district of rats suffering from the disease. The exact manner in which the affected rats convey tho virus, to the human being is not so definitely known as the mere fact that they do convey it. It is equally certain that the disease attacks the rats in the most violent epidemic form, and that its spread among them is largely due to the bloon sucking parasites, fleas, lice etc. which pass from one animal to another,—especially from the corpses of affected animals to healthy ones. The destruction of rats then, if it could be really thoroughly carried out, must of necessity affect the spread of plague to a great extent; unfortunately however this thorough destruction is by no means so simple as it would appear, and the crude methods of trapping and poisoning are practically useless. M. Duclaux, the Director of the Pasteur Institute, has recently published some experiments made in the Institute with a view to the wholesale destruction of rats by the introduction among them of another highly infectious disease, fatal to them but harmless to man and domestic animals. The procedure is said to be simple; a few rats cought, inoculated and let loose again, and Nature does the rest. The matter has been taken up in Paris seriously, and steps are in contemplation for the introduction of this mysterious disease amongst the civic rats. Time alone can prove the truth of M. Duclaux's prophecy that the rat will disappear from Paris. An exactly similar measure was tried with the Australian rabbit, but the results fell far short of the hopes entertained; and as a rule there seems always to be some unexpected factor in all similar experiments on a large scale which produces results widely different from those obtained in the laboratory. If it succeeds in the case of the rat, a great step forward will have been made in the preventive treatment of plague]

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### FIGHTING NEAR DEWETSDORP.

### ENEMY EXPELLED FROM THEIR POSITION.

### HEIGHTS OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Reuter, wiring from Oorlogspoort on the 19th, says the Eighth and Third Divisions are encamped a few miles from Dewetsdorp on the spot vacated by the Boers.

The enemy have been sighted in strength and shots have been exchanged.

APRIL 21, 12-45 p.m.

The Eighth and Third Divisions continuing their march encountered the enemy at noon yesterday near Dewetsdorp and fighting went on until dark.

The Artillery was principally engaged.

Two of the enemy's guns were temporarily silenced.

The British command the hills for miles around, though it is stated, that the Boer position is strong.

Our casualties were slight and principally among the Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry. None were killed.

Heavy firing has been going on to-day at Dewetsdorp whither the Boers are hurrying reinforcements.

APRIL 21, 7-20 p.m.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch from Bloemfontein to-day, says General Rundle came in contact with the enemy yesterday, four miles south-west of Dewetsdorp, the enemy occupied a strong position covering the town. The Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry occupied another position enabling Rundle to expel the enemy and occupy the heights.

General Rundle advanced this morning again engaging the enemy.

Our casualties yesterday were one officer and nine men wounded.

[Dewetsdorp lies 40 miles south-east of Bloemfontein and 25 north-west of Wepener in a direct line.]

### THE SIEGE OF WEPENER.

News from Maseru, dated the 19th instant, states that the Boers are moving freely round Wepener and that parties of them are proceeding on all directions from which the British relief columns are expected.

Desultory cannonading and rifle fire has gone on all day.

The besieged are almost silent.

Boer reinforcements have arrived on the spot.

Reuter, in a despatch from Maseru to-day, says that Wepener is still closely invested.

The enemy has captured the cattle belonging to the British, hoping thereby to starve out the garrison.

### FIGHTING AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Desultory fighting took place all yesterday at Elandslaagte.

One thousand Boers crossed the Sunday River Bridge and advanced to a crest which our Infantry had recently occupied. They retired, however, on seeing our Mounted Infantry who fired on the retreating Boers.

The enemy's guns posted on a long ridge afterwards shelled the collieries. The British garrison and naval guns replied.

The enemy has since evacuated their advanced positions.

### THE BOERS AT ST. HELENA.

The Gloucesters have arrived at St. Helena to guard the Boer prisoners.

### ATTACK ON THE BRITISH NEAR BOSHOF.

LONDON, APRIL 21, 4-10 p.m.

Reuter, wiring from Boshof to-day, says Methuen's field force, which occupied an advanced position at Swartkopjesfontein was ordered to return to Boshof, and while the force was retiring 2,000 Boers with three guns fiercely attacked the column.

The Colonials and Yeomanry occupied a kopje and held the enemy in check until the column and convoy had passed safely.

There were some British casualties, and, it is believed, the enemy lost heavily as they advanced to within 300 yards of the kopje.

### THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE FREE STATE.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Major-General Pretyman has been appointed Governor of whole of the occupied portion of the Orange Free State.

### LORD ROBERTS AND THE GENERALS.

Mr. Walter Long, the President of the Board of Agriculture, in a speech made by him at Hull, yesterday, referring to the censure passed by Lord Roberts on the Generals in his official despatches, said that the question of dealing with the Generals in the field was one for the Field Marshal and the Cabinet would not depart from the policy of leaving the matter to his discretion.

### THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Press censorship has been increased temporarily in South Africa owing to the movements of troops.

### VICTORIA CROSS FOR A DOCTOR.

Surgeon-Major Babtie has been gazetted to the Victoria Cross for gallantry at the battle of Colenso.

### THE CHARGES EXPLAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 22.

THE London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, London, 21st April :—

General Warren's recall is probable but is certain to be unpopular. General Buller's recall is unlikely in the absence of an adequate successor. Lord Methuen is merely retained for the minor duties of pacification, but escapes retribution because Magersfontein preceded Lord Roberts's appointment. The same is true with regard to Stormberg, but General Gatacre was removed partly on account of his recent failure to repair the disaster south of Bloemfontein, and partly also because of his mistaken order a month ago in the southern portion of the Free State, which would have narrowly involved a regiment had his inferiors obeyed his instructions. This reaching Lord Roberts, he decided on General Gatacre's dismissal.

Cape opinion recognises the impartiality and resoluteness of the despatches, but doubts the advisability of criticising General Buller at present. It believes the result will be to reduce the confidence of the troops.

American opinion applauds Lord Roberts's outspokenness, but condemns the War Office for publishing the despatches.

At Bloemfontein the collection of the land-tax has been postponed until the civilian traffic is resumed.

Several suspected individuals have been arrested and summarily deported on charges of concealing arms and giving information to the enemy.

Heavy rains have amply restored the supplies.

Sir F. Carrington is stated to be due at Mafeking on the 24th of May. It is believed that Lord Roberts has begged Colonel Baden-Powell to endure for another month.

A Transvaal State mining engineer has sworn at Lorenco Marques that Mr. Reitz instructed him to make preparations to destroy by dynamite twenty-five of the chief mines of Johannesburg. At the same time he denied that the Government contemplated such destruction. All this refugees confirm, on oath, saying the dynamite is explodable simultaneously by means of the electric installation.

At the present moment ten of the chief mines are working under State control, the output in January last being 93,000 ounces, and 12,000 natives are employed.

Mr. Steyn, in opening the Volksraad, declared that they were justified in placing the British prisoners in the depths of the mines in consequence of the reported treatment of the Boer prisoners.

Dr. Leyds, replying to a group of French shareholders concerning the destruction of the mines, fervently hopes that the requirements of national defences will not compel the Boers to have recourse to so painful a sacrifice.

### THE SPIONKOP BLUNDER.

### ROBERTS' DESPATCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London, the 19th instant, says :—

Colonel Crofton, of the 4th King's Own Royal Lancasters, who has been placed on half-pay, was the senior officer in command at Spionkop, in the absence of General Coke at Warren's camp.

It was he who heliographed the message "reinforce at once or all is lost. The General is dead."

Thereupon Thorneycroft was put over him. Lord Boberts' despatch is dated the 13th February and the "Standard," in a very scathing article, states that his conclusions represent the general opinion of critics competent to judge, both at Home and abroad.

The despatches are creating the utmost interest in Continental military circles, and have left a very painful impression at Home.

The memory of the terrible loss of life in that unfortunate business is embittering the clamour against the General who mismanaged it.

Private letters that have reached India describing the operations which ended with the surrender of Cronje's force fully confirm the accounts of special correspondents as to the manner in which the endurance of the British troops was put to the test. For days the men had to march under most trying conditions, sandstorms particularly causing the greatest discomfort. Four hours' sleep in the twenty-four, with food and water at irregular intervals, was the lot of many officers and soldiers, but they stuck grimly to their work, knowing that great results might possibly be achieved. When Cronje was at last hemmed in, the fighting was of the severest kind until Lord Roberts decided to trust to his artillery to make the Boer position untenable. The rapid march had tried the transport to the utmost, and as there were no spare animals, the utmost patience was required to get the waggons along. The breakdown of any team meant serious loss in supplies and hence many weary hours were spent in coaxing the tired mules to continue their journey. The Kaffir drivers are a very dirty lazy lot, who delight to collect and carry in sacks all the putrid meat and refuse they can lay their hands upon ; while their ignorance of sanitary arrangements made their presence in camp far from desirable. Another point brought out is that the allotment of ambulances, two to each division, was quite insufficient to meet the emergency of recurring actions. With an absolutely inadequate supply of stretcher-bearers the wounded could not be removed before nightfall, and many had to be left on the ground all night. This was the case in some of the battles fought by Lord Methuen, his despatches showing that though the ambulances worked in grand fashion they could not do all the work in the day. One officer from India describes the vicious fire of the Vickers-Maxim gun as having great moral effect, but doing little harm. The "pom-pom" fires seven shells in rapid succession ; then there is a pause until another belt is attached to the gun, and again seven shells come whistling along, bursting as they strike the ground. The gun is held in great respect by the British soldier, and perhaps the more so that hitherto there has been none of that particular pattern among our artillery. Some have now been shipped to the Cape.—"Pioneer."

### HEAVY FIGHTING AT KUMASI.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Heavy fighting is reported to have occurred near Kumasi.

LONDON, APRIL 21, 11-20 p.m.

Reuter, wiring from Accra, states that the first portion of the relieving force has reached Kumasi and the situation has thereby improved.

The report that disturbances had broken out in the Gaman country is not true and was due to confusion on the news regarding the Ashanti affair.

### RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO LONDON.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to-day returned to London and met with a great ovation all the way to Marlborough House from the station.

While the Prince was passing through Altona, the Emperor William arrived there unexpectedly for the express purpose of greeting him.

The German Press regard this as renewed evidence of the Emperor's Anglophile sentiments.

### REVIEW BY THE QUEEN IN DUBLIN.

Her Majesty the Queen to-day reviewed 10,000 troops and blue-jackets in Phœnix Park, Dublin.

Immense enthusiasm was displayed.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Bury has won the Association Football Cup.

### THE MAIL.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, which left Bombay, on the 7th instant, arrived here to-day.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 21st instant, via Mombassa.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 20,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm :—
Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Brownugger | 4 24-32 |

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 101 1-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 |
| 8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan | 111 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers | 64 |
| Bar Silver | 27 3-8 |

### THE CHUPRA CASE.

### GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

A resolution of the Government of India on the Chupra Case is published in the Government of India "Gazette." It animadverts strongly on the conduct of the executive officers concerned, but accepts the punishment already inflicted by the Bengal Government as substantial, and attributes the occurrence as in some degree due to the fact that there was no officer of age and experience present in the district staff.

Mr. Pennell's judgment is described as affected by an animus, which there was little attempt to conceal.

Mr. Corbett's action in assaulting Narsing Singh is deemed undignified and improper, and his conduct in severely thrashing a man who lay at his mercy was lacking in justification. The proceedings which followed on the 19th August constitute the serious element in the case and the Governor-General has examined the facts with most scrupulous care. The result is that an impression is left on his mind that Messrs. Bradley and Corbett were not so much animated in laying the complaint against Narsing Singh by the desire to vindicate their outraged authority or uphold the discipline of the police, as they were by the desire to put further pressure on Narsing Singh. Such conduct on their part amounted to little short of persecution, and was a flagrant abuse of the authority with which, as police officers, they are entrusted.

The Governor-General considers that Mr. Twidell's part in the matter was both unwise and improper, but he is prepared to believe that in directing the prosecution he acted in good faith. His subsequent action in advising the Deputy Magistrate as to the conduct of the case was unfortunately not less indiscreet. The Government of India does not propose to interfere with the orders passed by the Bengal Government on the officers concerned, agreeing that the punishment inflicted, if not adequate, is at least substantial.

The resolution remarks finally that the Governor-General has read with entire agreement the opinion expressed by the High Court on the nature of Mr. Pennell's judgment, and concurs in thinking he entirely ignored proper discretion. It is hoped that the notice which the Government has been compelled to take may prevent a recurrence of similar events, and be productive of good in vindicating that high standard to which it is essential that British administration in this country should steadily conform.

### THE BURMO-CHINESE BOUNDARY OUTRAGE.

### NO FURTHER TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

RANGOON, APRIL 20.

A Press Note issued to-day says :—In consequence of the requests made by the British Ambassador in Peking to the Chinese Government, and of the communications which have passed between the Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina and Sub-Prefect of Tengyueh, the Chinese forces of regular troops and irregular levies, which were stationed near the frontier, have been much reduced, and all the Chinese troops and levies have retired to the east of the watershed of Nmaikha. The Chinese force, which occupied Hpare, the scene of the conflict between Mr. Hertz's escort and the Chinese levy, is reported to have burnt some houses and driven off some cattle before retiring. Negotiations for a meeting between the Deputy Commissioners of Bhamo and Myitkyina and the Sub-Prefect of Tengyueh are still proceeding. It seems probable that the officials at Tengyueh at first believed, though erroneously, that Hpare was in Chinese territory. It is in point of fact within the provisional boundary claimed in 1899 by the British Government, and acquiesced to by the Government of China, though not in the administered territory. No further trouble is anticipated on the frontier, and definite arrangements for the settling of the boundary will, no doubt, be concluded in due course. The Chinese General left Tengyueh on the 3rd April for Talifa, where it is reported, the Panthays are giving some trouble.

### THE VICEROY'S FRONTIER POLICY.

### WAZIRIS SATISFIED.

H. E. THE VICEROY left Dera Ismail Khan after lunch for a long drive to Bannu, accompanied by the Military Secretary Major the Hon. E. Baring and the Aides-de-Camp Captains Knox and Steel. Immediately after Lord Curzon's departure from Dera Ismail Khan Sir William Cunningham, Foreign Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor ; Mr. Douie Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government ; and Mr. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, drove back to Daryakhan. When H. E. the Viceroy returns from Kohat on the completion of his tour, he will stop at Lahore for six hours as the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor, and will probably drive round Lahore and visit the fort. On Friday at Dera Ismail Khan, the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Merk, Commissioner of Derajat, and the District Officers, held an important consultation on frontier affairs, with special reference to H. E. the Viceroy's scheme of withdrawing the regular garrisons from all posts beyond the frontier, and substituting tribal levies, a scheme to which apparently the Waziris are taking kindly. Many other frontier matters were discussed, but these were of less general interest, and largely concerned the settlements of outstanding accounts with the Waziris. Lord Curzon's reception on the Waziri Borderland has been very cordial throughout, and his Excellency is extremely pleased with the results of this part of his tour.

### THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, APRIL 21.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Parekh has kindly consented to preside at the coming conference. To suit the convenience of all the Conference meets on the 12th May, previous dates being cancelled. Arrangements are going on vigorously.

### DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

AMONGTS the passengers who left for Europe by the P. and O. steamer China, on Saturday afternoon, were the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, Lady Jenkins, Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, Member of the Viceregal Council, the Bishop of Lucknow, Major-General and Lady Blood, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. R. P. Brunton, Municipal Assessor, Mr. Eardley Norton, of the Madras Bar, General Sir W. G. Gerard, Lady Gerard, Mr. G. A. Kitridge, and Mr. J. J. Gazdar, Barrister-at-Law.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, on Saturday morning, several members of the Bombay Bar assembled at the Ballard Pier to see Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins off. Amongst those present were Mr. C. Calcraft Kennedy, I.C.S., the newly-appointed acting Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee, the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Rao Bahadur Ganesham Nilkant Nadkarni, Mr. Limji N. Banaji, Rao Bahadur Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E., Mr. Jijibhoy Edulji Mody, Barrister-at-Law, Khan Bahadur Darashaw R. Chichgar, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, Mr. Muncherji Bomonji Gagrat, Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Mr. Framji Rustomji Vicaji, Mr. Hormusji Sorabji and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E. On arriving at the pier Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins were accorded a cordial reception and presented with numerous bouquets. They then left by the P. and O. launch for the mail steamer China.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

### THE VIEWS OF AN EXPERT.

AT a school gathering in Bombay recently his Excellency Lord Northcote dwelt upon the value of scientific technical education and the now widely recognised need for its application to industries. The day of the rule of thumb method of workmanship is past, and in the keen international struggle for industrial and commercial supremacy the race is to the competitors who can best apply the teachings of science to the necessities of the work and the occasion. Herein lies the danger on which the so-called technical education of the schools goes to pieces. A rigid code of arts and crafts is drawn up, students are invited to the classes, they go through the course, and then become tram conductors. The reason is obvious ; the classes have been designed without regard to local needs and the students are unable to find employment in which the knowledge gained in the schools would be useful. Technical education for practical work is one thing ; a desire to instil a dilettante taste for industrial arts and crafts is quite another thing. One knows too well how at home large sums of money, annually spent on so-called technical education, have been entirely wasted. The English County Councils having had allocated to them for purposes of technical education the "beer money" derived through Mr. Goschen's Local Taxation Bill of 1891, went in lavishly for wood-carving classes, brass repousse work, bent iron-work, and so on. That was all very well, but it was not practical, and the result was that this kind of thing merely took the place of the samplers beloved of our grandmothers. In a mining village or an agricultural centre you would find fretwork classes with the dignified title of technical classes. Excepting by the London and Manchester Councils there was no attempt throughout the country to do anything different until it gradually dawned on the local authorities that nearly all this work was useless and that the money might be better applied. Now there is a change ; in a mining centre you will find mining classes and throughout the agricultural districts there are centres of scientific teaching while lecturers tour the districts demonstrating the best and most practical methods of work. There is still, however, a certain amount of attention given to the dilettante pursuit of "arts and crafts ;" that cannot be altogether avoided though it may be made to subserve a useful purpose. The Swiss goatherds occupy their winter months in wood-carving, perhaps crude, which finds a ready sale in the toy market. In the same way the shepherds of the English lake district are sending out through their Keswick School of Industrial Arts beautiful brass work and wood-carvings which are in constant demand. But this is quite a distinct line from what we all mean when we say that the exigencies of trade and commerce demand that more attention should be given to technical education. The teaching that is required is the practical training of the workshop ; and the difficulty is to make that possible in the school. Again, an Art School, pure and simple, is not what is sought, and even in the application of art to handicrafts the difficulty has been to co-ordinate the teaching in the Art School with the work carried out in the workshops. That has been the experience even at the Reay Art School in Bombay, where there are certainly better facilities for practical artistic handicraft than in any other similar institution one knows of in this country.

The same mistakes that were made in England in regard to the neglect of local requirements are apparently being made in India. In this matter some blame appears to attach to the students. Some of them while studying Art, as represented by painting and modelling, consider it beneath their dignity to apply their talents to useful, practical work. Upon this subject Mr. C. L. Burns, the Principal of the Reay Art School and Workshops in Bombay recently had something to say in an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Gazette." "I find," he said, "that in this school the pressing need is to induce the students with artistic talent to devote it to the service of those crafts which are taught in the Reay Art Workshops in which quality is the all-important consideration. In England many of the best painters and sculptors, and an increasing number of the most promising students are giving a large portion of their time and attention to the production of beautiful house decoration and designs for wall papers and printed fabrics, to furniture, pottery, metal and enamel work, and what is very much more to the point, are, whenever necessary, carrying out the design in the material for which it is intended. On the other hand I see among the students of this school, mostly Natives of India, the home of craftwork, the belated notions prevalent among painters of twenty years ago, that there is something superior in itself in the handling of paint and clay, which may or may not serve any useful purpose, to that of beautifying those useful objects which surround us in our every-day life. They seem to think that there is something infra dig. in soiling their delicate hands by chaseing silver, hammering iron, or carving stone. Blinded by this delusion students are content when they leave the school to eke out a precarious existence by painting fifth-rate portraits from photographs or to stagnate as drawing masters in some up-country school at Rs. 50 a month, when they could, by making themselves masters of such an honourable craft as stone-carving, be earning with ease at the present moment from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per month in carrying out the decorative designs we have made for Mr. Stevens's new building for the Chartered Bank, designs which are now waiting for the hands of competent carvers. At the same time such artists would have sufficient leisure to embody their ideals or interpret nature for the benefit of the educated public.

"A striking instance occurs to me of the value of a craft when it is backed by artistic instinct and a determination to succeed, in the case of a now well-known sculptor, who was able after his apprenticehip to get remunerative employment at once in Paris in the studio of an eminent sculptor as a carver and at the same time to carry out his studies. As a simple modeller this man would have knocked in vain at doors besieged by hundreds of the clever craftless students Paris produces. Not until the Indian artist sees the endless application for his talent presented by the crafts, and not until the craftsman sees the endless possibilities of his craft which artistic training opens to him, will the crafts of India be able to hold their own with the increasing competition of Europe and Japan."

Mr. Burns interestingly discussed the methods of the native Indian craftsman and the misapplication of Western machinery to Indian industries. "Now that the necessity for Technical Instruction in India is generally recognized," he said, "care should be taken, firstly, to adapt it to the needs of those crafts and industries already in existence. How important this is was brought to my notice recently when I visited a large technical school in a Native State where scarcely one of the classes had any bearing upon the staple industries of the district. Engineers were trained who could not find employment within three hundred miles of the school ; an elaborate cotton printing machine from Europe was standing idle, because every one, either in the State or out of it, had grown tired of the one solitary pattern it would print ; and in spite of an Engineering shop, an Art Department, a Chemical Department and several capable engravers, the staff was unable to produce new rollers with fresh designs on them. Meanwhile although an immense handweaving and hand-block-printing village industry throughout the State was crying out for improvement in the quality of dyes, in colour, in taste, in design, and for better registration in printing, yet the craftsmen supplied the wants of the district, and got a decent living. Their continual entertainment was the unhappy plight of their young aspiring relatives who had acquired at the Technical School so much knowledge for which nobody would give Rs. 5 a month to benefit by. I could not help thinking how different might have been the result, had the scheme been based on the needs of the indigenous crafts. By the introduction of small, but easily understood improvements in the hand loom an increased output could have been gained and greater variety in the woven patterns obtained ; by establishing a laboratory, a series of fast dyes could have been made and sold at the cost price to the printers ; a greater variety of design could be introduced in the blocks, which could have been out more expeditiously, and some simple means might be introduced of attaining a more perfect registration. Could such a scheme have been carried out in a few years the demand for the goods of that particular State would have increased ten-fold and the artificers would have had to supply a demand from every part of the world instead of as at present, meeting only the local requirements. Technical Instruction in that place will, I fear, be now regarded as a joke for some years to come by the Natives, whose natural conservatism will have an excuse well adapted to minds not troubling to enquire into the cause of the apparent failure of this attempt to improve their condition.'

Mr. Burns strongly emphasised the point that regard should be paid to the requirements of local handicrafts. "The people," he said, "are industrious, but they want direction and especially now that India is in the same position as Europe was about a century ago. The Indian craftsman is confronted on one side with those objects of intricate designs, which are stamped out by machinery in Europe by the thousand, and on the other by the hand work of the tasteful and dexterous Japanese, who knows just the quantity and position of the decoration necessary for an artistic result, and whose clever fingers embody it with lightning-like rapidity. The Hindoo artificer, in spite of his patience and frugality, handicaps himself by using the tools of his ancestors, and his idea of decoration is to cover the whole surface of the object with intricate ornament. I have purchased articles in the bazaar for Rs. 4 with precisely the same quantity of ornament on them as a similar one for which the Reay Art Workshops would have to charge at least Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 in order not to lose upon it. It stands to "reason" that the quality cannot be as good, whereas if the workman in the bazaar possessed the taste enabling him to economise his design, he could have produced at Rs. 4 a first class article, but containing less work than that for which a higher price would be charged.

"It is one of the most fatal things about the Indian workman that he merely copies the designs he has inherited, bought or stolen from his own or somebody's ancestors—designs originally based upon nature, vital once but now from ceaseless iteration debased beyond recognition. Not infrequently he copies the worst specimens of our European designs. An amusing instance occurred to me recently. I wanted the smith to make a lamp, and to get suggestions for the design he produced the price list of a firm of Sheffield cast-iron manufacturers. When I took him outside and showed him some leaves, which gave quite the best possible ideas for iron work, he was quite amused. That he should try and find his design for a lamp from nature seemed to him one of the most absurd things that he ever heard of." On this point Lord Curzon, at Amritsar, the other day, made some remarks on the copying of European designs which seem to corroborate the observations of Mr. Burns.

It is the desire of Mr. Burns that the Reay Art School and Workshops in which he takes an enthusiastic pride should be really a centre which will beneficially influence the artistic handicrafts of the Bombay Presidency. He especially indicates carpet-weaving, goldsmith's work, iron work and wood-carving. These are all carried on at present in the workshops attached to the Art School. "Bombay," he said, "possesses in the School of Art and Reay Art Workshops an Institution which so far as my experience goes is surpassed in opportunities for sound education to the student by none, even if it is equalled by any in the world. In no similar Institution in England, supported by the State, can a student see his design carried to a definite conclusion for a useful end. With incomprehensible short-sightedness the Trade Union have prevented the great Technical Schools founded all over England, from making a practical use of the work carried out in the classes, and the spectacle is presented of costly material worked into useful and beautiful 'shapes' during nine months at the end of which time it is either destroyed or thrown away. It cannot be sold either for the benefit of the Institution or the student, because it might possibly compete with private business, albeit any practical man knows that work produced under the ordinary conditions of a craft school, where quality and not duplication is the object aimed at, could never in the slightest degree affect similar industries except for their good by raising the standard of work. The deadening effect upon both master and student when they know that all their energy and care are directed to no practical end must be obvious to anyone who considers the subject from an educational standpoint. In the Bombay School no such restrictions exist, the whole aim of the Institution being to set up a standard of workmanship for the traditional artistic crafts of the Presidency, to train young craftsmen in improved methods of work, and to cultivate their natural taste in colour and design, in order that they may be able to hold their own in what is fast becoming a competition of nations.

"All the drawing masters for High Schools and Training Colleges throughout the Presidency are trained at the Bombay School, and in this way its influence is widely felt. In a similar manner," says Mr. Burns, "I should like to see promising workmen from the different centres come in for a course of from six to eighteen months, when they would carry back to their native places a knowledge of and insight into the capacity of their crafts, such as it is at present impossible for them to gain. It would be the duty of the staff of this school to see that their training was of the best possible character from a practical, technical and artistic standpoint. These young craftsmen would have entered upon their life work and would have gained a knowledge of their tools before coming to us, and would naturally return to their native towns or villages. By this means, in course of time, all the artistic industries in the Presidency would be beneficially influenced and the foundation of a system of craft schools throughout the Presidency based on local requirements would be laid.

"Much of the energy, time and money at present wasted would thus be directed to useful ends, and students who had held scholarships for several years as carpet-weavers would not be seen punching tickets upon a tram-car. Government has provided this admirably-equipped Institution without any of the hampering restrictions attaching to similar schools in England. Mr. Giles, the Director of Public Instruction, is, I know from personal experience, keenly interested in its efficient working, and I think I can promise that what zeal can accomplish will not be wanting on the part of myself and the staff. It needs," said Mr. Burns, in conclusion, "only that the craftsmen and the art workers of Bombay should realize and make full use of the opportunities placed at their service here for the institution to attain results of the greatest social and economic value to the whole community."

### MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

### THROUGH RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

ON Saturday afternoon the first train ran across the bridge which the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have built across the Roopnarain River at Kola. The finishing of this bridge completes the whole of the enormous bridging across the East Coast of India, that the Bengal-Naggur Railway have had to undertake in order to secure through communication between Calcutta and Madras, which they have been working at during the last three years. Although the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have laid rails up to the site of the junction with the East Indian Railway outside Howrah Station, a delay of two or three months will still occur before the East Indian Railway will have the junction arrangements ready, so as to allow the Bengal-Nagpur Railway access to the Howrah Station. In the meantime, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company are arranging to open a temporary riverside station close to Oolabaria.

### MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-GENERAL SPENCER, P.M.O., Punjab, proceeds on three months' leave. Colonel Davis, of the Punjab Frontier Force, officiates, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bookey acts for Colonel Davis.

SIR ROBERT BIDDULPH, G. C. B., is most likely to receive the late Sir Donald Stewart's Field-Marshalship. Sir Robert is within two years of the age limit, at which, without a Field-Marshalship, he will be compulsorily retired. Sir George White is also within two years of compulsory retirement ; and Sir Richard Harrison is within five years of the same untoward fate. Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Redvers Buller, the two most distinguished generals who are not Field-Marshals, are the one six, and the other seven years on the right side of compulsory retirement.

## A REVOLUTION IN SANITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A DEPARTURE is being made in Simla, which is likely to have far-reaching results in connection with the sanitation of Indian cities. It will be remembered that an influential committee was appointed, about three years ago, to report upon the extension and sanitary needs of this growing station. Amongst other matters to which it turned its attention was that of sewers. Simla already has a small and imperfect system of pipes on the south side of the ridge, but the north slopes, which are only a little less thickly populated, and most of the outlying residential spurs, have hitherto been entirely innocent of these appliances. The Extension Committee accordingly recommended that a large sewer, of the hitherto orthodox kind, should be laid along the northern slope. It would have been too costly to extend it to all the suburbs, but it was to run along the side of the ridge so as to tap the drainage of the area extending from the Lakka Bazaar and the Commander-in-Chief's residence, on one side, to Summer Hill and Viceregal Lodge, on the other. The accumulated product it collected was to be carried through the hill side by means of a tunnel, to join the already existing sewage outfall on the south. The scheme provided no works at the outfall, the idea being to simply dump the whole unsavoury mass into the stream, below the main bazaar, and allow it to add its pollution to what already escapes by this route.

Incomplete as it was the scheme was estimated to cost some six lakhs. It was upon the point of being carried into effect when attention was drawn to certain investigations which had been going on at Home and in India for some time previously. These investigations were to test the practicability of the adoption in this country, of the new principles of the bacteriological purification of sewage, which are effecting a revolution in the science of sanitation in Europe. They have been tried in various places, the first conclusive experiments in India being started in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, during the period this institution was under the direction of Mr. P. Donaldson who was appointed last year as Chairman of the Simla Municipality. They have since been continued, at the outfall of the Simla sewer, by Major Rogers, I.M.S., in his capacity of Simla Health Officer. These experiments have proved, beyond question, the practicability of dealing successfully, at any rate, with Simla sewage, on septic principles, and have paved the way for the introduction of the entirely new system of sewage works, which have now been approved for Simla by the Government, and the construction of which is about to commence.

The disposal works have been planned by Messrs. Younghusband, and Government and Colonel Jacob, upon lines first suggested by Mr. Donaldson, and afterwards amplified and confirmed by that eminent sanitary engineer Mr. Santo Crimp, lately in the employ of the London County Council, whose opinion the Simla Municipality were so fortunate as to secure.

In the Simla Municipal Office, to-day, may be seen bottles of what the Simla sewage becomes after passing through the treatment. The ordinary individual finds it difficult to believe that the pure water-like, odourless product, with which most of the bottles are filled, is really highly charged sewage. The official report of the experiments, which is published in the last volume issued by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India however shows it has lost none of its manurial properties, while it is so harmless that it may safely be discharged into the ravines, where nature's great purifiers—sun and vegetation—complete the process that has begun, without the unpleasantnesses and dangers of the more usual methods of disposing of sewage.

The system that is to be adopted includes a network of quite small pipes—the smallest four inches in diameter, the biggest five—which collect the sewage from all parts of the station and carry it straight down the khud side. The pipes converge to five single trunks. One of these drains the eastern slope of the Lakka Bazaar and Snowdon and finds an outfall in the ravine which lies between Elysium Hill and Sanjaoli. Another is fed by branches from Kainthu and the Chaura Maidan, and discharges far below Annandale. A third flows to the west of Summer Hill, while the Lalpani and Kasumpti gullies have separate installations.

The system thus embraces the whole station, from end to end, north and south, and will, once for all, enable the abominations of cook-room and latrine to be carried right away, instead of soaking into the hillsides and becoming a continual source of danger to the health of the place. Residents will be required to make their own house-connections, but so completely will the pipes traverse the residential quarters that the expense in each case will be trifling.

So great too has been the saving effected by the reduction in the size of the pipes which the system renders possible, that it is estimated the whole installation can be set up at a cost of less than seven and a half lakhs of rupees. This compares with six lakhs which was what the originally proposed sewer, for the northern slope alone, without any outfall works, was to have taken to build.

In each outfall gully, under the new system, septic cultivation works will be constructed. Here the sewage will be acted upon by bacteria and purification will be effected. All is this provided for in the estimates, and no time is to be lost in commencing operations. Next season, indeed, will probably see a great portion of the undertaking in working order.

To have sewered Simla as extensively by the older method, would have been so costly as to have been practically impossible, owing to the size of the pipes rendered necessary by the having to convey the product in a single channel to an outfall remote from habitation. Apart from this, however, there is the great difference, that whereas the limited sewers which now serve the main bazaar, and which are constructed on the older principles, make the gully into which they discharge a veritable place of abomination, poisoning the stream for miles, the septic tanks of the new arrangement can be worked without these drawbacks, and will prevent a very appreciable amount of river pollution.

### THE NEW GOVERNOR OF DAMAUN.

AT 10-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., H. E. Lieutenant Nuno Campos, the Governor-elect of Damaun, arrived at Lower Damaun, and was received by the Administrator Mr. Spinola and only a few officials, and without honours of the office, owing to the arrival being after sunset. His Excellency is a Naval Lieutenant and belongs to a high Portuguese family of Lisbon, and has been chosen for the high post by the authorities in Portugal for the great intelligence he has always shown in the discharge of various duties entrusted to him. His first visit to Damaun was at the end of November, 1893, as Lieutenant and second-in-command of the gunboat Tejo, when she came to take back to Goa the High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary Colonel Neoves Ferreira, who had come to Damaun by land. It was then that Mr. Morarrao, the Post-Master, introduced Lieutenant Nuno Campos to several influential people, among whom was our correspondent, who was given to understand that the Lieutenant was conversant with the English language and took interest in reading the news, appearing in our columns, especially relating to Goa and Damaun. His second visit was on the 28th November, 1898, as Lieutenant and second-in-command of the gunboat Beego on her visit to Damaun, and he along with three other officers of the gunboat, were taken by the then District Judge Mr. Alberto Ozario de Castro to the residence of the late Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala to make the acquaintance of that gentleman, but owing to Mr. Damaunwala being ill the introduction was rendered impracticable. The Lieutenant and other officers were however very hospitably treated by the cousins of Mr. Damaunwala and taken over and shown the nicely furnished hall.

At 2 p. m., on Thursday, his Excellency, according to the ancient custom accompanied by his Secretary Mr. Spinola, proceeded to the Municipal Office, where a guard of honor was placed and the Government band was playing. On his Excellency's entering the Municipal Hall where all the members, except the Hindu member of the Corporation, all Civil and Military officials and several leading citizens were seated, he was introduced by the acting Governor Major Roncow to the assembly and presented to the President, Mr. Coutinho, the Royal order of his appointment, whereupon the President made an entry in the Municipal archives of the nomination, arrival, and taking charge of the new Governor, and such entry was signed by the Governor and all persons there present, at the conclusion of which bugles sounded and the customary eleven guns were fired from the fort. The whole assembly, headed by his Excellency, then repaired to the church where Rev. Father Prior blessed the Governor, and thence proceeded to the Governor's palace where his Excellency entertained the party. Mr. Ardesir Framji Khabardar the youngest member of the Corporation, made a short eulogistic speech in English which was replied to in fluent English by his Excellency and then dispersed.

## LAND SETTLEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

MR. ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT has addressed the following letter to his Excellency the Viceroy :

My Lord,—In continuation of my letters of the 12th and 20th February last, on the subject of Land Settlements in the Central Provinces and in Madras, I take the liberty to submit for your Excellency's consideration the facts and circumstances narrated below relating to Settlements in the Bombay Presidency. The distressed condition of the agriculturists of the Deccan and Southern India has often received the attention of your Excellency's predecessors, and I feel convinced that in the present year of famine the subject will receive Your Lordship's attention, and that every suggestion made with the honest desire of improving the condition of the peasantry of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces, will receive your Lordship's consideration.

LAND SYSTEM IN THE DECCAN UNDER MAHRATTA RULE.

The prevailing tenure in the Deccan under the Mahratta rule was the Miras tenure, under which the Land Tax was fixed in perpetuity in money or in kind in proportion to the net produce, and settlements were made with village communities through their headmen on the joint and several responsibility of the Miras holders. When additional contributions were required by the State for prosecuting wars or other purposes, they were levied in the shape of extra cesses or special demands from the village communities, and did not disturb the unity of village life and the permanence of the Land Tax. Extraordinary contributions were frequent in the last years of the Mahratta rule; village communities were harassed with unending demands and went largely into debt to meet them; but even then the unity of village life and the permanence of the land assessments were seldom disturbed.

EARLY LAND SETTLEMENTS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

The dominions of the last Maharatta Peshwa passed under British rule in 1817; and from that year the land revenue was continuously raised. In 1817 the revenue realised in the newly acquired territories was 80 lakhs, in 1818 it was raised to 115 lakhs, and in a few years more it came up to 150 lakhs, or a million and a half tens of rupees. The village community system broke down under this pressure, and the Ryotwari system, introduced in Madras by Sir Thomas Munro, suggested the introduction of a similar Ryotwari system in Bombay, i.e., a system of separate settlements with individual cultivators.

SETTLEMENT OF PRINGLE AND CRUICKSHANK.

Settlement on the Madras principle was ordered by the Government of Bombay in 1825, and was undertaken by Mr. Pringle, C.S., in the Deccan, and by Captain Cruickshank in Gujerat. But the estimates of produce made were incorrect, the share demanded as revenue was therefore unfair, and the cultivators were reduced to poverty and distress. The settlement operations both in the Gujerat and in the Deccan were stopped in 1829-30. "Every effort was made—lawful and unlawful—to get the utmost out of the wretched peasantry, who were subjected to torture—in some instances cruel and revolting beyond description—if they could not or would not yield what was demanded. Numbers abandoned their homes and fled into neighbouring Native States; large tracts of land were thrown out of cultivation, and in some districts no more than a third of the cultured area remained in occupation." (Administration Report for 1892-3 p. 70).

FIRST REGULAR SETTLEMENT FROM 1833.

The Government then ordered a general enquiry into the subject which was conducted by Mr. Goldsmid, C. S., who was subsequently joined by Captain Wingate and Lieutenant Wash. Their joint report, submitted in 1836, proposed a new Land Revenue Settlement on an improved plan. The proposal was accepted and forms the basis of what may be called the first regular Settlement in this Presidency, which commenced in 1838. The principles of this Settlement were these: in the first place it continued the old system of separate settlements with individual cultivators, secondly it instituted leases of thirty years for the short leases which had preceded; and thirdly it abandoned the basis of produce estimates and substituted the estimated value of lands as the basis of assessment. The Settlement commenced on these principles in 1836 was completed, or nearly completed by 1872, and showed increase of land revenue from Rx. 1,533,000 to Rx. 2,031,000, an increase of 32 per cent., exclusive of Poona, &c., then under a second settlement (Administration Report for 1872-73, p.49).

SECOND REGULAR SETTLEMENT FROM 1866.

The leases granted at the first settlement began to fall in from 1866, and a second regular Settlement commenced, and is still proceeding. out of 27,781 villages in the Provinces, 13,389 villages have up to date been re-settled, and the total land revenue of these villages has increased from Rx. 1,446,000 to Rx. 1,886,000, showing an increase of 30 per cent. (Administration Report for 1898-99, Appendix 11 (1)p.2)

THIRD REGULAR SETTLEMENT FROM 1896

The leases granted at the second Settlement began to fall in from 1896, and a third regular Settlement has commenced and is still proceeding. 78 villages in the Poona Collectorate have been re-settled, and the revenue of these re-settled villages has increased from Rx. 10,353 to Rx. 13,359, showing once more an increase of 30 per cent.

UNDUE ENHANCEMENTS OF LAND REVENUE.

My Lord, the brief history of Land Settlements in Bombay given above will indicate to your Excellency one principal reason of the impoverished condition of the Deccan cultivators. The produce of the soil does not increase, either in quantity or in value, 30 per cent every thirty years, and the endeavour to obtain such an increase in land revenue necessarily leaves the cultivators in a state of greater helplessness and poverty after each Settlement. Much of the best lands in the Deccan was under cultivation in 1838, i.e., after the first twenty years of British rule in that country; new lands brought under cultivation since are less fertile and less productive; and the disproportionate enhancements of land revenue obtained at each successive Settlement have necessarily impoverished the peasantry and made them more resourceless and helpless in years of bad harvests. The late Sir William Hunter, speaking in the Viceregal Council in 1879 about the Bombay Settlements, said that "the fundamental difficulty to bringing relief to the Deccan peasantry " " is that the Government assessment does not leave enough food to the cultivator to support himself and his family throughout the year." This fundamental difficulty has not been removed since, and the Assessment commenced after 1896 is more severe, and is likely to leave the cultivator more impoverished and resourceless than the Assessment commenced after 1866.

NO CHECK ON ENHANCEMENTS PROVIDED IN THE REVENUE LAW.

My Lord, the Revenue law of the Province provides no adequate check on these Assessments. The Assessment made is not based on estimates of the produce of the fields, but on a scientific but thoroughly unpractical appraisement of the intrinsic value of the land, and an examination of the fiscal history of the talooka. Enhancements are made, not merely on the equitable grounds of extension of cultivation and rise of prices, but also on the vague and indefinite ground of improvements effected by the State. A new road constructed, a new line of railway opened, and even the general advance of the country in times of peace, may be, and are, included under this third head as a ground of enhancement; and it will be obvious to your Lordship that the condition of the Deccan peasantry can never improve so long as the Deccan Settlement Officer is armed with this comprehensive power to raise the rental with the general advance of the country. So far the cultivator of the Deccan is considered, the blessings of peace and the benefits of a civilized administration add to his impoverishment because improved roads and communications and the general advance of the country are made a ground of enhancement of his rent. If such roads and communications have increased the prices of the produce, an enhancement of the rental on this definite ground is just and fair. If the roads and communications have not increased the prices of food grains, wherein is the cultivator benefited? and why should his rental be increased, because his richer neighbour can travel by rail, or his money lender has a civil court nearer at hand? All the real advantage which the cultivator secures from the general advancement of the country is shown in the rise of prices, and that is just and legitimate ground of enhancement of rents. To provide an additional ground for enhancements when the prices have not risen is to tax the cultivator for a benefit which he has not received, and makes him poorer after each Settlement.

NO EQUITABLE LIMITATIONS ON ENHANCEMENTS.

My Lord, there are no equitable limitation to the enhancements which the Settlement Officer is empowered to make. The rule is that (1) the increase of revenue in the case of a Talooka, or group of villages, should not exceed 33 per cent.; (2) the increase of revenue in the case of a village shall not exceed 66 per cent.; (3) the increase of revenue in the case of an individual holding shall not exceed 100 per cent. I beg that these checks on the powers of the Bombay Settlement Officer may be compared with the limitations prescribed in the Tenancy Act for the Bengal Zemindar. It is undesirable that the Government should take wider powers of enhancement with respect of cultivators living under the State, than it allows to private landlords in respects of cultivators living under such landlords.

NO JUDICIAL CHECKS ON ENHANCEMENTS.

Lastly, My Lord, there are no judicial checks on the action of the Settlement Officer. In 1873, an appeal in an assessment suit was preferred in the High Court of Bombay, and the High Court decided the case against the Settlement Officer, and in favour of the plaintiff. Immediately after, a Bill was introduced in the Council to exclude the jurisdiction of the High Court and of all Civil Courts in matters relating to assessments, and the Hon. Mr. Ellis explained the object of the Bill in these memorable words: "It was not expedient that the general policy of Government in relation to the land revenue should be questioned or that the details of revenue assessments should be questioned by the Civil Courts." The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act of 1876 was accordingly passed, excluding the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in matters of assessment; and if the assessment is severe or unfair, or the Settlement Officer commits a blunder, the aggrieved cultivator has no independent tribunal to appeal to form his decision. My Lord, I do not wish to make any reflexion against Revenue Officers. I have been a Revenue Officer myself all through my official career, and I speak from personal knowledge when I state that Revenue Officers, endeavour to perform their difficult and onerous duties as justly and conscientiously as Judicial Officers, or as other class of Officers in India. But, it will appear from a moments's reflection that in the matter of assessment suits the Revenue Officer and the Settlement Officer are virtually a party to the suit, and it cannot meet the ends of justice if they are made the final judges in such suits. The failure of justice which often results from this inequitable system is illustrated by the facts I have mentioned in paragraph 8 of my letter to your Lordship of the 20th of February last; the cost of cultivation in Madras is underestimated by the Revenue Authorities; and the Madras ryot obtains no redress from this injustice because he cannot ask a Civil Court to determine the actual cost of cultivating his field. In Bengal, the new Tenancy Act of 1885 permits the cultivator to take his case to Civil Courts; all over India the private citizen and the private trader are permitted by the British Government and by British Laws to seek redress, even against the Government itself, in the impartial Civil Courts of the land. But the cultivators of India, the poorest, the most ignorant and the most helpless class of the Indian population, are debarred (except in Bengal) from seeking redress against the assessment of Revenue Officers; and the assessments becomes necessarily unfair and excessive because it is unchecked by an appeal to an independent tribunal.

SIR CHARLES WOOD'S DESPATCH OF 1864.

It will appear to your Lordship from what has been stated in the four preceding paragraphs that there is no real check against undue enhancements made by Settlement Officers; that enhancements out of all proportion to the increase of produce and the rise of prices are made in the absence of effective checks; and that this is the real reason of that distressed condition of the Deccan cultivator which Sir William Hunter deplored in 1879, and which every beneficent English administrator in India deplores to the present day. The check on enhancements which was generously provided by Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, as far back as 1864, has turned out to be ineffective in practice. In his memorable despatch of that year Sir Charles Wood laid down the principle that assessments on lands should not on any account, and under any circumstances, exceed one-half of the net produce of the land, i.e., one-half of the produce after deducting the cost of cultivation. This rule, laid down with the most benevolent intentions, has completely broken down in its application. In Madras the cost of cultivation is under-estimated in many cases, and no appeal is allowed to Civil Courts against such under-estimation; in Bombay the cost of cultivation is not estimated at all, lands being assessed with an eye to their intrinsic value and their fiscal history. My Lord,

IT HAS BEEN A PAINFUL TASK

for me to place all these facts and circumstances relating to Land Assessment in India before your Excellency; and I have done it because I feel convinced that your Excellency's Government is animated by a sincere desire to materially improve the condition of the Indian cultivator. There is no race of cultivators on earth who are more loyal, more peaceful, more willing to pay their proper contribution to the State, and more provident and capable of helping themselves if they are allowed the chance. But the continuous enhancement of the rental at each recurring Settlement, not merely on just and equitable, and real grounds, but on vague, shadowy and unreal grounds, precludes the possibility of any improvement in the condition of the cultivator, and takes away from him all motive and all power to effect permanent improvements. It is possible My Lord, without interfering with the steady increase of the Land Revenue of India, to make that increase commensurate with the improvement in the condition of the cultivator; and I trust and hope your Excellency's Government will adopt measures to secure this desirable object, viz. to make the increase of the public revenue dependant on the improvement in the condition of the people. We do not ask for anything that is unreasonable or impracticable; we ask for those rules and limitations which experience has proved to be

PRACTICABLE AND BENEFICIAL

in some parts of India. In Bengal the rent does not generally exceed one-sixth of the average gross produce in any district; in the North-West it is about one-fifth of the average gross produce according to Sir Antony Macdonell's evidence before the Currency Committee. We beg My Lord, in the first place, that this limitation, which is generally observed by private landlords in Northern India, be introduced in the Central Provinces, Madras and Bombay, where Government Settlement Officers fix the rental. In the North-Western provinces again, the Government is satisfied, according to Sir Antony Macdonnell's evidence before the Currency Committee, with 40 per cent. of the rents received by landlords from cultivators. We beg, therefore, in the second place that this healthy rule be extended to other parts of India, and that wherever the Land Revenue is obtained from the landlord, one-half of the landlord's assets be fixed as the maximum State demand. Thirdly, in the North-Western and in Bombay also, Settlements are made for thirty years; we beg that this rule may be invariably adhered to in all provinces of India, and that no shorter terms of settlement, involving frequent harassment to the people as well as frequent enhancements, beg sanctioned under any circumstances. Fourthly, we beg that where the Settlement is made directly with cultivators, the rule proposed by Lord Ripon in 1882 with the concurrence of the Madras Government be adopted, and that in districts which have been completely surveyed and settled, no enhancements of rents be made in subsequent Settlements except on the sole ground of a rise in prices. Fifthly where water-rates are imposed for irrigation, we beg that the rates be optional, as it is now in all parts of India; and that it may not be made compulsory until there are stronger grounds for doing so that have yet been shown to exist in the Bill recently introduced in Madras. And sixthly and lastly, we consider it fair, both in the matter of water-rates and of land assessments, to permit the cultivator an appeal to a civil tribunal against the action of the Revenue Officer who is virtually a party to such suits. I do not think that such a permission is likely to foster litigation; the Indian cultivator is not often likely to question the action of the Revenue Officer unless the Revenue Officer has committed a mistake. Such an appeal is necessary to guard against unfairness and undue assessments, for the best and most conscientious amongst us are not free from blunders, and it cannot be the desire of the British Government that such blunders should remain unchecked precisely in those cases which affect the interests and the well-being of the helpless and voiceless peasant population of India.

## ANOTHER TIGER STORY.

A TIGER story which is more in the way of the shooting episodes in the pages of Captain Williamson than of the sport of these degenerate days, comes from Nimar. The Deputy Commissioner heard of a tiger which was giving trouble east of Piplod, and had mauld two men. He could not, however, go out there, as urgent famine work kept him in another part of the district. About ten days later he was inspecting a famine camp in that direction, and heard that the tiger had been seen in a scrap of jungle hard by. A beat was planned, and the sportsman got himself seated fairly well in a machan with a few "stops" in neighbouring trees. The beaters were sent round to start the beat, but before it could commence, out walked a large male tiger. He looked up at Mr. Walker, and turned to go off. Mr. Walker sent two 303 Dum Dum bullets after him. Out rushed a tigress on the other side of the nullah. Mr. Walker sent a bullet after her. He had scarcely fired when a third tiger broke on the other side of him, and again the sportsman got in a shot. All three animals disappeared into the nullah. There was much shouting to keep the natives back, and then all was still. Mr. Walker cautiously approached the nullah and took a view from a high bank. He saw three tigers lying apparently dead, a tiger and tigress within three or four feet of each other and another tiger about fifteen paces off. He threw stones down to make sure, and fired off his shot gun. There was no motion; they were clearly dead. Nevertheless he would not allow any one to go down for a time. The excited beaters refreshed themselves with water higher up the nullah; and Mr. Walker quietly had a cup of tea in full view of his victims. Then he moved on. He exchanged his 303 rifle for a .577, and went into the nullah. The natives, confident, of course, of the death of the tigers, pressed on close behind him. When he had got fairly into the nullah, his eye caught a tree which had so fallen as to form a small cave. There, glaring out at the men who were descending into the nullah, lay a fourth tiger, or rather a second tigress. She was evidently preparing to spring out, and break through the unconscious array of beaters. Mr. Walker raised his rifle, aimed steadily, hit her above the eye at a few paces distance and she never moved. The excitement of the crowd that carried four tigers out of that nullah baffles all description. Any one, says the correspondent who furnishes this account, who knows Mr. Walker, will believe that he was the only man there who was as cool as a cucumber.—"Pioneer."

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now practically settled about the holding of the Provincial Conference this May in Satara. What about the Provincial Social Conference of the Bombay Presidency? It was Mr. D. E. Wacha who, as president of the Belgaum Conference, suggested the necessity of social conferences as well as political ones. May I ask the Friends' Liberal Association of Poona to take the lead in this matter? It will have sincere help from all the Liberal centres, from every reformer and from all directions. It is not time now to talk of the advantages we derive from holding provincial conferences—social and political—once a year, in some district town of the Presidency. Whether the social conference is not possible this year, whether any obstructions are likely to arise from a boisterous section of the Satara public, and whether the Presidency reformers are, or are not, strong enough to give an altogether different constitution to the Social Conference, are the three great problems incidentally arising from the foregoing few lines.

The scheme is quite feasible. The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar or the Hon'ble Prof. Gokhale can safely be asked to deliver an inaugural address for the Social Conference this year. A Satara social conference committee should be immediately formed and the subjects for consideration be chosen as soon as possible. We need not look far for a president. Satara has some of the best men of enlightened views, and following the example of the National Social Congress, the committee may select one of the local men. The Poona Liberal Association, with its many centres, may arrange for the sittings of the Social Conference.

Now for the second question, whether any obstructions are likely to arise from a section of the Satara people? I know there are some men in Satara who are always beating time to the tunes issued from the central Mela Office of Poona and men who will not hesitate to play the role of Poona reactionaries once more in 1900. But we need not be disheartened by the noisy disturbances of popularity hunters. If fussy nobodies proclaim themselves against our proceedings, we lose little indeed from their fussy onslaghts which may be easily likened to those of Don Quixote upon a windmill. I am sure Mr. Karandikar will never give ear to such suicidal projects, and if he does, we are much mistaken in the man.

Even if it comes to it, are not the Bombay reformers strong enough to give an altogether different constitution to the Social Conference? Poona has furnished a splendid record of their services for the year 1895. It is true we lost some of the best men during plague and its after-effects. But are we to be disheartened by these natural incidents common enough to any organisation? No. The world progresses and it is well that we should progress with it also. It must be the ambition of all others to leave the world a little better for their exertion. One soldier struck; yet onward! This should be the motto of reformers. I hope I am not transgressing the limits of prudence and foresight, when I say that, for aught I know, the reformers of the Bombay Presidency can organise, within a few days, all the preliminaries of the Social Conference. Madras, miscalled benighted, is taking the lead in this matter. Already a central Social Conference Committee is being formed. The upper Indians have caste conferences as influential and more binding than social conferences. What has Bombay done in this matter? Ahmednagar will support us through thick and thin. Volunteers can be formed, in fact I humbly beg to subscribe myself as one of them. And yet in the latter part of a dawning century, let us begin something worthy of being remembered awhile. It is in times of danger that the strength of an organisation is tested. In peaceful times, nobody can define the exact limits of it. This was amply proved in 1895. If there was any loss of the prestige in yielding to the clamour of the populace, it was amply compensated by the almost heroic work done by the resolute band of reformers.

Another reason why I hope that the Social Conference be held this year is that we can centralise our movements and aspirations thereby. This is in itself no mean advantage to the assembled. It will be remembered that Mr. Tilak once declared that he would be of the reformers if they would show him two hundred signatures to the pledge forms. "One of the many" is a strong inducement to the cowards and timid people. Witnessing an impressive assembly and listening to fervent speeches would give us by mean number of followers. It remains to be seen how far the Presidency will respond to the call of social reform. Mr. Dayaram Gidumal exercises an almost patriarchal influence in Sind, Mr. Justice Ranade in Bombay, Mr. Gokhale for the Dekhan and Mr. Chandawarkar for the Carnatic might safely lead the people thereinto. The flower of Western India is already in active service in the cause of social reform. True, we have done little. But what little we have done, we have done with a keen eye and a thorough hand. Who will break the ice and plunge into the stream? Who will brave the ignorant mob and deal out to it its deserts and insist upon the eternal principle of social reform? Who will lead the reformers now that they are desirous of being led?—Yours, &c.,

RODDA VYAS RAU.

Dharwar, April 20.

## A CLAIM AGAINST THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

AT the Small Causes Court, on Saturday, Khan Bahadur Hormusji Dadabhoy, the third Judge, disposed of the case, in which Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal sued the Municipal Commissioner for the recovery of Rs. 33-8 and Rs. 28-14, being respectively the amounts of refunds of water and halalkhore taxes due by the defendant to the plaintiff, in respect of plaintiff's property, situated in Mangal Sinoy Street, from the 8th May to the 30th September, 1899, Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Crawford, solicitor, for the defendant.

His Honor said: The determination of this case depends upon the meaning to be placed on the word vacant as used in Section 173 of the Municipal Act III. of 1888 as amended by Bombay Act IV. of 1888. The facts of the case are few and simple. On the 25th of April, 1899, the Municipal Commissioner gave notice to the owner of the premises that they were unfit for human habitation. The owner or occupier was warned that the premises should not be used for human habitation unless and until such time as the Commissioner shall have certified in writing that causes rendering the premises unfit for human habitation had been removed to his satisfaction. The police and the municipal officers were empowered to enforce the said order of the Commissioner by forcibly removing any person from his building and by preventing its re-occupation. Accordingly all the occupiers of the building completely vacated the premises. It seems that one of the tenants left some furniture in the building. The owner kept some old materials in the lumber-room. A purdesi remained on the verandah during the day and a ramosi slept on the verandah as a watchman by night. In pursuance of a notice given by the plaintiff the water-supply had been cut off and no halalkhore service had been rendered on and after 1st May, 1899. It was contended by Mr. Crawford for the Municipality that the fact of the watchman remaining on the verandah of the building constituted an occupation and cited the case of the Queen vs. the Assessment Committee of St. Pancras, Law Report 2, Queen's Bench Division 551. Now, that case has carried the doctrine of constructive occupation as far as it could reasonably be stretched. In his elaborate judgment Lush, J. says: 'Occupation includes possession as its primary element, but it also includes something more." The judgment goes on to say that legal possession was not synonymous with an occupation. The learned Judge puts the following hypothetical case. The owner of a vacant house is in possession and may maintain trespass against any one who invades it, but as long as he leaves it vacant, he is not rateable for it as an occupier. If, however, he furnishes the house and keeps it ready for habitation whenever he pleases to go to it, he is an occupier, though he may not reside in it one day in a year. In the case before the Court, save and except the fact of legal possession, there is a complete absence of the two elements necessary according to the judgment of Lush, J., to constitute occupation, namely, the owner furnishing the house and keeping it ready for occupation whenever he pleases to go to it. It is conceded in this case by Mr. Crawford that it was not in the power of the owner or any of his servants to go and live in the house or occupy it in any way, and that if anybody had attempted to do so he would have been forcibly ejected from the building. The occupation would be not only illegal but the occupier would be liable to be criminally prosecuted. For these reasons I am of opinion that the building was vacant within the meaning of Section 175 of the above cited Municipal Act. I award the plaintiff's claim with costs.

"WE were greatly impressed," added the delegate, "with the evident good health of Her Majesty. We all felt that, despite her great age, her faculties were unimpaired, her memory faultless. Her utterance was distinct, her hearing keen, and, though wearing spectacles, she seemed to need them only for distant objects. Indeed, we were surprised at her manifest ability, knowledge of matters, and general physical and mental capacity."

ANOTHER indication of the near approach of a General Election was forthcoming the other day, Mr. T. W. Russell, the Parliamentary secretary to the Local Government Board, in presenting the Whitehall Cup to the St. George's-in-the-East School's Football Club, said that some 670 men in the House of Commons would shortly have to go out in the field, and they could not all win.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 9 | 2 | 13 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 23 | 4 | 48 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 33 | 8 | 52 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 7 | 7 | 26 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 14 | 8 | 65 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 4 | 3 | 17 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 9 | 8 | 26 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 25 | 43 |
| Total | 99 | 65 | 290 |
| Same date last year | 87 | 84 | 225 |
| Small-pox | 6 | 6 | |
| Cholera | 1 | 3 | |

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 8 | 2 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umerkhadi and Dongri | 13 | 8 | 45 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarvada | 19 | 7 | 64 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 6 | 4 | 20 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 23 | 9 | 55 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 5 | 1 | 15 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 10 | 11 | 23 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 32 | 50 |
| Total | 84 | 74 | 279 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 72,832 | 62,268 | |
| Same date last year | 80 | 44 | 159 |
| Small-pox | 6 | 10 | |
| Cholera | 2 | 2 | |

### BANDRA.

There were 5 cases and 4 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 20th instant, and 7 cases and 3 deaths on the 21st instant.

### BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the Account with the Bank of Bombay up to 20th instant :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Account previously acknowledged | 21,678 | 6 | 0 |
| From a friend | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rupees | 21,688 | 6 | 0 |

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner.

### INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 11th April, 1900 = 1,84,335.

| Castes and Nationalities. | Week ending 11th April, 1900. | From 6th Sept., 1899, to 11th April, 1900. | During 1899-1900, up to 11th April, 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins | 5 | 1,278 | 2,507 |
| Jains | 7 | 1,033 | 1,393 |
| High Caste Hindus | 742 | 54,190 | 59,230 |
| Low Caste Hindus | 1,054 | 74,216 | 86,292 |
| Mussalmans | 121 | 10,796 | 20,266 |
| Parsees | 37 | 1,648 | 3,195 |
| Jews | 9 | 618 | 754 |
| Europeans | 10 | 225 | 356 |
| Eurasians | 19 | 202 | 242 |
| Native Christians | 46 | 1,738 | 2,476 |
| Other Nationalities | 42 | 1,263 | 1,503 |
| Unclassified | 0 | 1 | 651 |
| Total | 2,092 | 1,47,850 | 1,84,335 |

## THE FAMINE.

### INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND 1900.

FOURTEENTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscriptions already acknowledged | 36,43,861 | 2 | 6 |
| Burmah Branch I F C R F 1900 | 35,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt H Daly | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Major General Maitland | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Lt-Col DeBrath | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Major Dallas | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain Kenny | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Lt-Col Passy | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Collected in office of Military Secretary | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| E O'Brien Smith Esq | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Collected in office of Royal Indian Marine Kidderpore | 43 | 8 | 0 |
| Commander F A L de Berry R I M 1st monthly subscription | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Adnaita Prosad Dey Kendrapara | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| A sympathiser Baghalpur | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Major H E Cree R A M C | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| A F Forbes Esq | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| H M Rustomjee Esq 3rd Subscription | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Lodge Industry and Perseverence No 109 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Northern Assurance Company | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| D Josselyne Esq 2nd Subscription | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| E S Wenger Esq | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lall Mohon Pyne | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Narendra Nath Chatterjee | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A Thomson Esq | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| T Butler Esq | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Staff of District Engineer's Office E I R Asansol | 28 | 10 | 0 |
| Umesh Chandra Dass | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Lodge Fraternity and Perseverance No 1746 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of 32nd Battery R F A Jhansi | 89 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengali ladies Railway employes A B Railway and outsiders per P K Gupta 4th instalment | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Commissioned Officers and men D Coy 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Hewett I S C Benares | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Major E H Rodwell Chakrata | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Collected at Contal by Bishapadu Chatterjee | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Collected in 1st Sub Division of Meerut Division Ganges Canal | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Boys and Teachers of H E School Supal | 15 | 13 | 3 |
| Mrs Marks Midnapore 1st subscription. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Syed Abdul Sahb | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| From Officers Mess 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade Raval Pindi | 385 | 0 | 0 |
| Officers of 29th M I | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men 46th Battery R F A 1st instalment from Kishengunge | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Purnea subscribed at public meeting. | 1,166 | 0 | 0 |
| Major F J Lowry I S C Malakand | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Maj Gen J B Tyler R A Simla | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Officers 3rd Hussars Lucknow | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| From Amoy per H M Consul, dols 810 | 1,182 | 9 | 7 |
| Easter Day collection Anglican Church Chandernagore | 23 | 14 | 0 |
| James L Walker Esq | 5,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Assam Branch 1st instalment from sub-Div Sunnamgunj Sylhet | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| From Edinburgh, £5,000 | 74,703 | 2 | 9 |
| Officers and staff Postal Accounts Department | 430 | 0 | 0 |
| J Shortt Esq Bhaptiahi | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Staff of Army Clothing Department Bengal | 79 | 0 | 0 |
| Staff of Office of Board of Revenue L P. | 124 | 0 | 0 |
| 9th instalment of Mansion House Fund. | 1,5[illegible],000 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs Rautenberg Forbes and Co | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs Whitney Brothers and Co | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs F Ad Assmann and Co | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | 39,19,350 | 12 | 1 |

A. F. COX,
Honorary Secretary.

Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, 18th April 1900.

AN amusing exchange of remarks took place in the Lobby the other day (says the London correspondent of the "Irish Times") between a distinguished Irish Unionist, who is somewhat of a free lance, and one of Her Majesty's Ministers. "Well," said the latter, "and how do you like the new P. M. G.?" "Oh, I'm sorry he has taken the Queen's shilling," answered the free lance. "Yes, said the Minister, "it's muzzled him just as it has muzzled me."

IF there is one religious community which might have been expected to exhibit perfect unanimity on the subject of the war, it is the Society of Friends. But even the Quakers have fallen out. One of the most esteemed members of the society is Mr. Joseph Storge, of Birmingham, and he has gone wholeheartedly against the campaign. Another well-known member of the community is Mr. John Belloc, of Gloucester, and he has gone whole-heartedly for it. Mr. Belloc has frankly said in a letter to "Dear Friend Joseph Sturge" :—"I hope the Friends who sail in the same boat with Paul Kruger will follow the example of the Apostle Paul and suffer shipwreck." A mere Congregationalist could scarcely have harboured so blood-thirsty a wish as this!

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON FEDERATION.

A RESOLUTION moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Hedderwick, affirming the desirability of the Colonies being admitted to some direct representation in the Imperial Parliament, afforded Mr. Chamberlain an opportunity of expressing his views upon Imperial Federation. This was done by the Colonial Secretary in a speech which was recognised, even by his political opponents, to be singularly distinguished by its admirable taste, temper, and statesman-like grasp of the subject. The Colonial Secretary, indeed, has never of late delivered a speech which has been received by the House with more general approval. The right honorable gentleman declared :—

"That if the object of those who brought the motion forward was to induce closer union between the Colonies and the Mother Country, they would have no more ardent supporter than himself. (Cheers.) At the same time, he doubted very much whether that object would be promoted by an abstract resolution on a subject of the greatest complexity and importance and by an academic discussion of such a resolution. If the question was to have a practical issue that issue must come, as all our great constitutional change had come, gradually, and with the full assent of all parties concerned. To attempt to stimulate it into a hot house growth by premature discussion was distinctly a mistake. He agreed with those who recognised the magnificent rally of the Colonies in the cause of the Empire during the present war. (Cheers.) There was some injustice in saying that they had answered our call. We made no call. The Colonies voluntarily tendered assistance, which the Mother Country gladly accepted; and great as that assistance was, large as were sacrifices it entailed on the Colonies, he believed that if the Mother Country did make a call in any crisis of her fate the response of the colonies would be immensely greater even than that which they now made. (Cheers.) Of course, that state of affairs established on behalf of the Colonies a counter claim on us, a claim which every man in that House would most gladly recognise. Had the Colonies made any such request as the motion suggested? It was pure an abstract proposal, and Mr. Chamberlain could imagine Mr. Gladstone pointing out to the mover the extreme impropriety of his conduct in making a demand unaccompanied by practical proposals. (Laughter.) The proposer of the resolution was both too vague and too definite. He was too vague because he had omitted to consider any of the difficulties in the way of effecting Imperial Federation. He was too definite because he proposed Imperial representation. If the House passed the motion it would bind itself to representation and exclude all schemes of federation. (Hear, hear.) Up to the present, although, of course, there had been expressions of opinion by individuals and societies, there had been no definite suggestion or request on behalf of any of the representative authorities of the Colonies for any such change as the motion suggested. He did not mean that such a change would necessarily be unpopular in the Colonies. Quite the contrary. He believed that the Colonies, especially at the present time, were, like ourselves, constantly considering the question. Much as he approved the object of the framers of the motion, he was convinced that nothing would be more fatal to success than premature discussion of details. We should rather follow the lead of the Colonies in this matter than dictate or even suggest to them. One thing the Colonies might be assured of—that, however far they might be willing to go in the direction of Imperial unity, we should be willing to follow. (Cheers.) Before many years had passed that unity would, no doubt, be established, but the time had not come to say what form it should take. If the representative plan was to be adopted at all there was much to be said for representation in this House, and something for representation in the other. But there was a still more important question—to what extent was representation to go? Was it to be in proportion to population? It had been suggested that the Agents-General should have a voice, but not votes in Parliament. Was it supposed that for the sake of such an arrangement Canada would forego her claim to assists us or not in any war in which we might be engaged? The proposal was altogether inadequate to the object, for it was absurd to suppose that a Colony with its natural pride of independence for the sake of a single vote in the House. If the Colonies were to be adequately represented, was the new power to legislate for the Colonies? If we were not going to interfere with the domestic affairs of the Colonies, then were we going to let them interfere with our domestic affairs? If there was to be any kind of fiscal arrangement with the Colonies the only form which would meet with the slightest favour would be Imperial Zollverein. He had never proposed that, though such a proposal had been attributed to him; but that was the only proposal which could be seriously considered—a proposal which hon. members opposite would regard as atrocious heresy. He regarded the proposition of the hon.

## THE FAR EAST.

### THE UNREST IN CHINA.

The Shanghai papers contain some evidences of the unrest in China. A Chingchoufu Shantung correspondent writes :—After the hard labour of the last month or so we are promised that three heads will be cut off as a part of the settlement for Mr. Brooks's murder. Still, so far as we can learn, the persecution in the west goes on and the "Ta Tao Hui leaders have not been arrested and dealt with. The late Governor, we see from the papers, has had a special mark of imperial pleasure, and this of course weakens the hands of Yuan Shih-k'ai the new Governor, who cannot be zealous in handering what his imperial mistress has by her actions chosen to bless. Unless the Foreign Powers keep a firm hand on this business we may see yet an appalling outburst of violence which we who are on the spot will have to face, with results we do not like to contemplate. At present, however, we have a contingent of Yuan Shih-k'ai's own troops in the city here sent to preserve order and protect life and property if necessary. The colonel in command has made himself friendly, and we hope these good relations may continue. The yellow river has again burst its banks owing to the melting of the winter snows. Most of the flood waters have, we understand gone north carrying away, it is said, the property and devastating the district most active in the persecuting spirit of late months. Some of the simple-minded Christians speak of this as the just punishment of an overruling providence. It only again emphasises what has been so often and strenuously insisted on, viz., that the Yellow River is now and ever becoming more and more a scourge of the first magnitude to the unhappy people situated in its vicinity. That "absolutely nothing" has been attempted in the way of restraining and controlling effectually its flow of waters, and that calamities such as we are becoming, alas ! so familiar with are the only outlook for a large section of this unhappy province. How long, Lord, shall the cry of this suffering people be unheard ? A terrible retribution must surely await those who idly shut their ears and steel their hearts against the cry of the distressed.

A Linchingchou, correspondent writes :—Matters are becoming uncomfortable once more in this vicinity. To the east of the city, less than three miles, a large force of robbers attacked a village a fortnight ago, and after a fight succeeded in carrying off over a thousand dollars' worth of goods. Two nights ago they came again, but this time were obliged to retire without any booty.

THE BOXERS

are again in evidence. One of our missionaries went to the city of Ch'ingping, a little over 20 miles east of this place, and he writes that more than fifty of that fraternity attacked a village less than a mile east of the city, and demanded that the villagers should tear down the house of a Christian there within three days, or they would hear from the Boxers to their hurt. They captured one of the sons of the said Christian and his brother-in-law, and at last accounts they had not been rescued. It is also reported that the Boxers had cut off the ears of the men, and this report is generally believed.

THE OFFICIALS.

The county magistrate immediately sent off as large a force as he could spare to rescue the captives, and disperse the raiders. The army (?) dispatched consisted of three cavalry men, and five infantry ! Just at this point accounts differ. According to that of the missionary, they followed the bandits and caught up with them, and then, seeing their numbers, marched home again. The Chinese version is that they never caught up with the men at all. (We feel sure the reader will thank us for giving him his choice of these different reports.) Yesterday came in

REPORTS FROM OTHER PLACES.

To the east is a market town, called Sungli'rh. It is a trifle over ten miles away. An officer of small rank, with a retinue of four soldiers, was thinking of taking his noon meal at this place. Hardly was he seated when the landlord came and sat down beside him. Disgusted with such familiarity, he made some harsh remark, when the landlord whispered to him, "Does your Honour know that in the inn right opposite are some 160 or 170 Boxers ?" The Young officer was startled, "Why," he replied, "I haven't any guard with me of any account, and even they have no arms." Accordingly he left his tiffin uneaten, and hastened on to give necessary information to his superior here. It is a remark of a noted dramatist that troubles "come not single spies but in battalions." Hardly had the above news been well digested and the different officials requested to be active in giving protection, since I was plain the said Boxers were looking in our direction, when the commander of all the military forces in this part of Shantung received word from his inferior officer that there had been a serious outbreak in Enhsien. The said officer had 100 or more soldiers under him, who ought to be able to meet three times that number. This will help to show the gravity of the situation. It has long been known that Boxers have been planning to raid one of the villages in that county where are several Christian families, but the policy of the Government still seems to be to do as little as possible. The attention of officials has been called to the

NIGHTLY MEETINGS

of the Boxers and their preparations, but it seems that, to quote the words of the "hsien" magistrate not far away, "the missionaries listen to the tales of old women and children." Through your valued paper we wish to inform the said official that the information herein given is for the most part entirely from an officer in the Imperial service considerably above his own rank, and it is also stated on good evidence that many of the Boxers who are now active in the Enhsien district are men who have made this district their home. The writer sent to this official the names of well-known Boxers, men notorious for having engaged in looting across the Grand Canal. The reply received but a few days since states distinctly that he could not arrest anyone on the world of a foreigner, as thus he would be in danger of being regarded by the people as a partisan. Holding such sentiments, it is no wonder that his district is becoming a nest of robbers.

A Moukden correspondent says : There is a general report current which, if absolutely true, indicates a serious piece of business. It is that the Moukden Viceroy and his chief officials have adhibited their signatures to a document supporting the Empress in her desire to dethrone Kuang Hsu, and appoint a new Emperor. The importance of such a movement is not in the fact itself, because Moukden, being wholly Manchu, is likely to fall in with any movement purporting to strengthen the Manchu dynasty. The matter becomes serious only if it be an incident in a general campaign to compel the provincial authorities to adopt resolutions favouring the change of Emperor, and thus support the illegal assumption of power in Peking.

UNITED AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

Immediately after the revolution in Peking stories emanating from various secondary "yamens insisted that the Empress, while nervously publishing edicts to prevent outrage against foreigners and native Christians, had issued secret instructions to the provincial authorities stating that, on a certain date to be hereafter decided, concerted action would be taken throughout the Empire to drive out all foreigners. The thing seemed so outrageously improbable, even from the ignorant present guides of Chinese politics, that no importance was attached to the report by foreigners. The Chinese generally believed it, however, and the result was that in very many places, especially where the Manchu element predominated, the Christians suffered much molestation, and in some places had to endure serious suffering. The present aspect of things in Shantung lands a shade of probability to the rumour.

THE REMOTE CAUSE.

It would be very much more satisfactory could we absolve all foreigners of being the remote cause of these serious disturbances. In Szechuan, Fukien, and Shantung we have seen resolute steps taken to destory the influence and work of the foreigner. We have seen steps taken officially to put down these destructive agencies—but invariably upon foreign intervention. Why do the Chinese authorities, who love peace and dread rioting in their jurisdisdiction, require to be urged to suppression ? Those who know the Chinese best will be the last to say it is from Chinese cussedness. There are causes, and have been for many years, which are rousing the Chinese to enmity against the foreigner, causes which in any European country would drive people to violence in as many days as it has taken years to do so in China. Are those responsible to continue satisfied with cutting down with great difficulty a branch here, and another there, of the pernicious fruit, while leaving the root untouched out of which they all grow ? Why should those who for many years have been sowing dragon's teeth not cease their work, now that they find in the slow-growing soil of China these teeth come up to tear them ?

A North-Western Shantung correspondent writes:—Those who are looking for news of the speedy extinction of the Boxer Rebellion—if there are any such misguided persons, need not apply in Shantung. It has long ago ceased to be expected that anything in particular will be accomplished, except to maintain the as-nearly-as-may-be "status in quo" It having been officially certified in every single county for hundreds of miles in every direction that there are no longer any Boxers here, what is there to make any disturbance about ? It is true that here and there armed bands still continue their drill in open day, and even hold their Grand Review, which is called "p'ai-p'ao," and this with the knowledge of the officials, who have repeatedly issued proclamations announcing that if after the 25th of the 11th moon (and other selected dates) any are found practising these "White Lily" abominations, they are to be treated as bandits. The people smile an amused smile, and keep on at their drilling if it is to their mind—and nothing whatever happens. In a village in this county, this has been going on now for about two months, and the open threat is that if once the regular troops heave in sight, every Christian living will first be killed, so that the Boxers may have something worth dying for, in case they die. But then, having been to "a Mountain" and seen "a fairy" who gave them a pair of banners, one "to protect the village," and the other to exterminate the regular troops," how is it possible that there should be any danger ?

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### BATTLE NEAR BRANDFORT.

### A BRITISH FORCE AMBUSHED.

### A CONVOY AND SEVEN GUNS CAPTURED.

### HEAVY CASUALTIES.

### BLOEMFONTEIN THREATENED.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.')

### THREATENING ROBERTS'S COMMUNICATIONS.

EARLY ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

Springfontein, April 3, 11-40 a.m.—The Boers are located at East, Springfontein on the Bloemfontein Railway. In all probability there will be an early engagement with Gatacre's force.

Capetown, April 4.—The Boers have adopted guerilla tactics in order to hamper Lord Roberts' advance. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has returned to Capetown. General Clement's force passed through Petrusburg on Sunday morning, and is now in touch with the forces at Bloemfontein. Clement's men are very fit.

### BOERS IN FORCE NEAR WEPENER.

Rouseeville, April 4.—The farmers in the district are seemingly well disposed. They do not appear to entertain any fears of a prospective change of government. The Boers are reported to be in force near Wepener. They consist probably of Olivier's commando, which is believed to be hemmed in.

### THE BOERS ON THE BASUTO BORDER.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.

Maseru, March 30.—It is reported by refugees from the Orange Free State that President Steyn has issued orders that all English burghers who refuse to go on active service with the Boer armies are to be shot. All the English in Ladybrand not in goal have been sent under armed escort to Kroonstad. There are persistent rumours that three of Colonel Pircher's troopers were unable to hear the signal to retire when Colonel Pilsher withdrew from Ladybrand, and were taken prisoners by the Boers. Subsequently a duel was fought between one of these men armed with a sword and a Boer armed with a rifle. The latter shot the soldier through the hand, but was immediately run through the body by his adversary.

The Boer force occupying the Platberg has been reinforced. Clouds of dust, which are constantly seen, enable us to some extent to follow their movements, but the distance is too great for us to distinguish details.

The Basutoland Government has collected over 1,000 labourers for the military authorities at Bloemfontein. They have come up smartly from all parts of Basutoland, and are now in Maseru. Sir God'rey Lagden will not allow them to move so long as there is any risk of their coming between the fire of the contending armies. There is a serious deficiency of coffee, sugar, tea and other dry stores in Basutoland.—Reuter's Special Service.

### BRABANT'S ADVANCE.

A telegram to the "Times" from Wepener, in the south-east of the Free State, says that Brabant's Horse, under Captain Goddard, occupied the town on Thursday night. There was no opposition. A strong force is following. The Landdrost, Mr. Fraser, refused to take the oath of allegiance as a condition of his continuance in office. This has been almost the first instance of a refusal so far. The farmers on the road were found to be sick of the war and willing to lay down their arms, but they attach importance to a guarantee of protection to life and property from their own people in case of an outbreak of the Boers in this direction. A strong demonstration of British force is necessary for the successful pacification of the district, as Olivier's force is reported to be retiring on us. With such a demonstration his surrender would we very probable.

ARMY COMMISSIONS FOR COLONIALS.

Aliwal North, April 2.—The Cape Mounted Rifles and the 2nd Barbant's Horse left yesterday for the Southern Free State to strengthen the garrison and for further movements. The Border Horse and a detachment of Cape Mounted Rifles remain here. Traders from Basutoland report that all is quiet there. A number of commissions in the Imperial Army have been offered to Cape troops. The compliment is much appreciated. Local opinion favours the early appointment of a commission to settle the question of compensation. This could be arranged now without complications, as genuine claims could easily be ascertained.—Reuter's Special Service.

### THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

STATEMENT BY LORD ROBERTS.

A correspondent of the "Daily News" at East London states that the Mayor of that town has sent the following telegram to Lord Roberts :

"East London and the border sent a number of their men to the forces now besieged in Mafeking. We venture therefore to appeal to you to hasten their relief, as fever at this time of the year is most virulent there. Sir George White and other generals have testified to the courage and devotion of the Colonial troops. We respectfully appeal to you to remember Mafeking. The force is almost entirely Colonial, led by British officers" Lord Roberts replied : "I am pleased to assure the citizens of East London that the relief of Mafeking is engaging my most earnest attention."

### GOOD NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

SPEECH BY MR. ROSE INNES.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts was issued by the War Office on Monday afternoon :—

Bloemfontein, March 30.—News from Mafeking up to March 10. Baden-Powell reports general health and spirits good. The locally made gun, search-light, and ammunition work successfully, also the paper currency, to which he is now adding £1 notes. Food holding out well.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Ladysmith held on Tuesday to urge the annexation of the Republics, the Mayor, who presided, read the following message from Mafeking, in reply to the cheering message with Ladysmith, after its relief, had despatched to Colonel Baden-Powell :—

Mafeking, March 27 (via Gaberones).—Your telegram received to-day. Heartiest congratulations upon your gallant defence and happy relief. We are still besieged, but hope for speedy relief.

Further messages from Mafeking have also been received from Major F. D. Baillie, the correspondent of the "Morning Post." Major Baillie says that the period from March 20 to March 23, passed as usual. The Boers deserted one of their trenches. On the night of the 23rd the enemy evacuated the brickfield trenches, and we occupied them. The Boers left in the trench 250 pounds of nitro-glycerine, which was intended as a mine. Sergeant Page disconnected the wire, however, and we suffered no casualties.

The pressure on the town is now less than it has ever been since the beginning of the siege. We are still, however, invested, though we are now not called on to face a continual musketry fire. Our artillery shelled the enemy's trenches on the 23rd. For the first time the Boer big gun did not reply. The enemy are very restless. They are concentrating field guns and men on the south-west of the native stad. Many Waggons are living their laager. The Local outlook is brighter than it has been since the commencement of the war. Some slight sniping took place on the 25th at the Brickfields trench, but the enemy are well remote from the town. The Siege Exhibition (adds Major Baillie) has been a great success. An Artillery duel took place on the 26th in the course of which Captain Browne of the Cape Police was slightly wounded. We dominate the enemy but with inferior artillery.

PREPARING TO RECEIVE THE RELIEF FORCE.

The "Daily Mail" also prints messages received from their correspondent in Mafeking. In a message sent off on March 26, the correspondent says :—Last night we received the welcome news of the despatch of a column by way of Vryburg to relieve us. The messenger reported that he had encountered no Boers on the road. Other runners from the north tell of the rapid approach of Colonel Plumer's column. The Dutch malcontents here, in spite of the fact that we have fed them free from our limited supplies to the detriment of the British and loyal Dutch are now openly lamenting the success of our arms.

2 p.m.,—The bombardment has ceased and we hope it will prove the last. The garrison is now busy preparing to receive the relief force, and to proceed with it. The soup kitchen for the natives is now working satisfactorily. The soup is nourishing, palatable, and good, and all are contented. Doubtless some of the weaker natives have succumbed to privation, but probably they would have done so even if there had been no siege. Many whites also have died from the same cause, but the tales of natives dying of starvation are gross x aggerations.

It is extremely difficult now to get a shot at the Boers. They lie closely hidden in their trenches, which are covered over from the top, front and back, only a small hole being left large enough for the men to crawl in and out on their hands and knees. Our sharpshooters are forced to spend their entire time rifle to shoulder and finger on trigger, and this is terribly trying. Perhaps they wait for days without catching sight of a Boer, when suddenly a portion of human anatomy as big as a man's head shows over a bank or boulder. Bang ! "Got him !" At the same time, the enemy are firing all day long at our port-holes on the off chance of hitting some one. On the 24th it rained, and the men stood day and night in water waist high.

NATIVES ATTACKING THE BOERS.

The Boers must now regret having, at the beginning of the siege, plundered and murdered the Baralongs and burned their huts, for these natives have repaid the injury with interest. They have harassed and attacked the Boers, looted their cattle, and worried them till they are utterly frightened. The character of the fighting reads like the horrors in sensational novels. Boers and Baralongs both fight and torture like savages. A few days since a party of natives attacked a large party of Boers during the night, killing ten of them and capturing their horses and cattle. All the assailants got away except one, who was wounded in the leg. We have learned since that the Boers questioned the wounded native about the proceedings of the rest of the tribe, and when they had got all the information possible, cut his throat.

### ON THE WESTERN BORDER.

As we have already stated, Lord Methuen has returned to Kimberley from Griqualand West, where, however, the rebels are again reported to be gathering. Lord Methuen went out with a body of Yeomanry as far as Likat Long, but he has returned without encountering any of the enemy. On his way back (says the Kimberley correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle") he posted proclamations in the towns he passed through to the following effect :—

"Under orders from the Commander-in-Chief, the force under my orders has returned to Kimberley. I have received instructions from the Commander-in-Chief that if any disturbance takes place in any town west of the Vaal River my force shall return shortly in order to punish the rebels severely." The "Daily Mail's" correspondent says that the chief object of Lord Methuen's march was to initiate the troops mainly Yeomanry, in campaigning conditions. The march (says the correspondent) was excellently carried out. Lord Methuen was delighted at the indications of the excellence of the material furnished by the Yeomanry, and the ready way in which they adapted themselves to the conditions of veldt life. Notwithstanding very bad weather, nightly rains, and heavy marching, the men were not only cheerful in the face of these discomforts, but displayed great ingenuity, intelligence, and resource, such as other troops have taken months to learn. It is considered certain that a portion of the Yeomanry will be attached to Lord Roberts's force.

### THE DEFENCE OF RHODESIA.

THE ROUTE TO BE FOLLOWED.

Reuter's Agency, in announcing on the 20th ult. the despatch of a special force to Rhodesia under Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Carrington, intimated that it would probably proceed to Rhodesia by "a special route." The ordinary route would, of course, be by the Bechuanaland Railway to Bulawayo, and, so far as this line is concerned, it is pointed out that the Kimberley-Mafeking-Palachwe line will no doubt be available soon after the relief of Mafeking. From the necessities of the case, Reuter's Agency understands that nothing has been definitely decided as to the exact route by which Rodesian field force will reach Rhodesia ; but in the event of the Bechuanaland Railway not being open, there is every reason to believe that it will go from Beira via the Beira-Umtali-Salisbury Railway. From Beira to Umtali is a distance of 200 miles. This line runs through Portuguese territory. At the frontier it connects with the Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury. At the present moment the Beira-Umtali section of the line is being widened to the same guage as the Umtali-Salisbury portion, but the work—which is to be completed in a few weeks—in no way interferes with the traffic, and through communication is carried on by merely changing from one train to another. In the event of this route being decided upon, Reuter's Agency understands that, by existing treaty, Sir Frederick Carrington's force can proceed from Beira. Some machinery for the Mashonaland Railway was recently stopped at Beira by the Portuguese, but this was owing to some misapprehension, and the railway plant was subseqnently allowed through. It is interesting to point out that Portugal has made no declaration of neutrality in the present war.

With reference to she projected landing at Beira of the British division under General Sir Frederick Carrington, the Exchange Telegraph Company says in 1893, the Portuguese Government entered into a treaty with Her Majesty's Government in which it was specifically agreed that when called upon to do so the Portuguese authorities should allow British troops, arms and ammunition destined for Rhodesia to pass, through Beira and the adjacent territory without let or hindrance. During the Matabele rebellion in 1895 the British Government exercised their treaty rights, had several regiments, including the Hussars, were landed at Beira, and dispatched to Mashonaland. The landing of Sir F. Carrington's Division at that port will not, therefore, be the first time a British force has crossed Portuguese East African territory.

General Carrington's force after landing will proceed to Rhodesia via the Beira, Umtali, and Salisbury Railway, a distance of 380 miles at which latter place the troops will detrain and probably march or utilise wagons for their journey to Buluwayo, a further 272 miles. Train can then be taken to where Colonel Plumer is encamped. It will then be seen that if Sir F. Carrington's Division is destined to relieve Mafeking, the distance to be covered is such that the long expected event can hardly take place before May 24, the date which is stated to have been mentioned by Lord Roberts.

STATEMENT IN THE PROTUGUESE CORTES.

In the Portguese Chamber on Tuesday the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that the transport of British troops by the Beira-Umtali Railway was demanded by Great Britain, and consented to by Portugal, because Great Britain was merely exercing rights secured to her under existing treaties. The present state of war did not abrogate these treaties, which had been concluded before the war. Portugal in a spirit of loyalty communicated this resolution to the Transvaal Government. Portugal had loyally maintained her duties of neutrality, and all interested parties had been informed of her course of action. The Minister added that before resuming his seat he must declare in the most emphatic manner that the relations maintained by the British Cabinet with Portugal could not be surpassed for cordiality and loyalty. He rejoiced that this was the case, and trusted that, with God's help, these relations would be maintained for ever.

### THE SIEGE OF KIMBERLEY.

TOTAL DEATHS OVER 1,600.

Capetown, April 3.—The "Gazette" to-day publishes a return showing the number of deaths in Kimberley, Beconsfield, and Kenilworth during the recent siege. The figures were : Under five years of age, European males 70 ; European females 64 ; coloured males 232 ; coloured females 201. Over five years of age, European males 127 ; European females 34 ; coloured males 853, coloured females 113, Total 1,694.

### TREASON TRIAL AT KIMBERLEY.

Kimberley, April 3.—Eleven rebels from Barkly West were charged with treason to-day before the assistant magistrate. The case lasted all day, much evidence being taken. The accused were under arms during the Boer occupation as policemen and one of them was overhead advising the Boers as to the best method of destroying Windsorton. At this point the inquiry was adjourned.—Reuter.

### THE BOER PRISONERS.

CRONJE SAILS FOR ST. HELENA.

A Capetown telegram says that General Cronje, Colonel Schiel, and a thousand Boer prisoners sailed for St. Helena on Tuesday. The work of coping satisfactorily with sickness among the prisoners at Simonstown is great. Typhoid or, as some experts call it, malarial fever is rampant. The worst cases are being sent to the land hospital. Four more deaths occurred on Monday night. The sick are panic-striken with the fear of death, which retards their recovery. The dead are buried with as much respect as the exigencies of the epidemic admit.

DARING ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Two small parties of Boer prisoners have escaped from Green Point track. One party was traced to a railway train, which was stopped and searched near Capetown. The Boers jumped through the carriage windows and escaped recapture.

### PRESIDENT KRUGER AND THE BOER DEFEATS.

"RAMPANT WICKEDNESS IN THE STATE."

Capetown, April 3.—President Kruger, speaking at the funeral of the late General Joubert, attributed the Boer defeats to rampant wickedness in the State. Joubert's last words were : "My poor people ! My poor country !"—Exchange Telegraph Company.

### MR. SCHREINER MOBBED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

Capetown, Tuesday (12-35 p.m.)—A most extraordinary scene was witnessed in Adderley-street to-day directly after the great patriotic meeting at which resolutions were passed demanding that the two Republics should be annexed. A large portion of the audience marched in procession to Government House, where they relieved their feelings by cheering for the Queen and for Sir Alfred Milner. His Excellency, however, had not then returned from Bloemfontein.

After this demonstration the crowd proceeded to march through the city, and as luck would have it they met the Premier, Mr. Schreiner, as he was leaving Parliament Buildings. Instantly the wilder spirits of the crowd formed a cordon round him. They bustled him, and hooted, whilst cries of "what about Mafeking ?" and "What price Kimberley ?" rent the air. Mr. Schreiner broke through his tormentors at length, and aided by some police, found refuge in a cafe. For nearly an hour afterwards the mounted police sought to disperse the crowd, but they were then enraged with passion, and refused to go, the howls at Schreiner and the Dutch being relieved by occasional loyalist songs and cheers.

Subsequently more police arrived, escorted by an ample guard, Mr. Schreiner emerged from the cafe and walked back to his office, the crowd following and still shouting lustily. On reaching the building the Premier escaped into the grounds, the police instantly locking the gates. Then the crowd sang the National Anthem, Mr. Schreiner standing within the gates and, raising his hat, remaining uncovered until the last strains of "God Save the Queen" had died away. Directly after he addressed the demonstration, saying, "I advise you all to reserve your judgment until the end. You will then see I have been in the right.

### MEETING IN LADYSMITH.

Ladysmith, April 3, 8-50 p.m.—The inhabitants of Ladysmith last night unanimously passed a resolution expressing entire concurrence in the refusal of Her Majesty's Ministers to allow the South African Republic and Orange Free State to retain their independence, and declaring their solemn conviction that the incorporation of those States within the dominions of the Queen can alone secure peace and prosperity to the people throughout South Africa. A member of the audience appealed to the meeting to uphold the principle of Lord Salisbury, and not to be guided by the views of Mr. Winston Churchill, which appeared to voice "pro-Boer sentiments." Dysentery and enteric fever are spreading to an alarming extent among the soldiers at Modder Spruit and Elands Laagate. There is no sign of any very great activity here.

### VIEWS OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENTS.

Sydney, March 31.—Sir J. Gordon Sprigg has telegraphed to Mr. Lyne, the Premier, on behalf of local South Africans thanking the Colony for the military services which it has rendered to the cause of Imperial supremacy and South African freedom. He trusts that Australians, by expressing their adherence to Lord Salisbury's policy, will prevent the sacrifices made from being in vain. Sir Gordon Sprigg adds that annexation alone will secure permanent peace and prosperity. Mr. Chamberlain has cabled to Mr. Lyne, conveying the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the expressions contained in the declarations of Australian opinion regarding the terms of peace in South Africa. This, Mr. Chamberlain says, is completely in accordance with the feeling of Great Britain and the other parts of the Queen's dominions. Mr. Chamberlain requests Mr. Lyne to notify to Queensland that she may increase her quota of Imperial Bushmen by 120 men.—Reuter.

Brisbane, March 31.—Informatinn has been received there, that the War Office has acceded to the earnest solicitatiens of Queensland to increase the number of that Colony's portion of the Imperial contingent to 360.—Reuter.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, March 30, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was in a position to give in detail the contributions of India to the war in South Africa as regards men, horses, and military equipment ; and whether in view of the value of India in the military defence of the empire demonstrated in this war, the Government would give an opportunity for the discussion of the claim of the Government of India for relief from some portion of its home military charges before the Indian Budget discussion at the end of the session.

Lord G. Hamilton : As far as I am able to furnish details the contributions of India to the war in South Africa up to date are approximately as follows :—Officers and men (British), 8,215 ; Natives (non-combatants), 5,717 ; horses, 6,700 ; mules and ponies, 1,510 ; field guns, 50 ; Maxim, naval, and machine guns, 15. There are besides Artillery, waggons, ambulance carts, and a large supply of boots, saddles, haversacks, warm coats, tents, and other equipment. All supplies of Indian material and animals were paid for on terms not unfavourable to the factories or agencies furnishing them. The subject of the home military charges was specially referred to the Royal Commission on the Administration of the Expenditure of India, whose report has not yet been received.

Sir H. Fowler asked when the noble lord expected that the long delayed report would be received.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have no control over the Commission. I understand that we are very shortly to receive the report, with the subsidiary reports of the individual members of the Commission.

Mr. Herbert Roberts : Is there any chance of the report being received before Easter ?

Lord G. Hamilton : I know nothing about it. I have no control in the matter.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS WITH THE NIZAM'S FORCES.

Sir C. Dilke asked the Under Secretary for War whether, in the existing dearth of trained Artillery officers, it was possible to obtain the services of Royal Artillery officers, at present employed with the Nizam's forces in Hyderabad, and especially of those attached to Hyderabad contingent batteries armed with smooth-bore guns.

Mr. Wyndham : No, Sir. The Royal Artillery captain and four subalterns employed with the Field Artillery of the Hyderabad contingents are not available for service elsewhere.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary for India whether he would suggest to the Government of India to institute, at a convenient time, a detailed inquiry into the condition and food supply of a few typical villages in the provinces liable to famine with a view to ascertain whether, by local storage of grain in times of plenty and other precautionary measures, the economic condition of such villages might be so far strengthened that the failure of a year's harvest would not bring the cultivators into danger of starvation.

Lord G. Hamilton replied that during the past 20 years investigations had been made by two Famine Commissions, and there had also been an exhaustive inquiry into the condition of the people. In these circumstances he was unwilling to call on the Government of India to institute at this moment another general inquiry of the kind suggested, but the hon. member might be quite sure that the knowledge and experience that were now being gained would be most carefully turned to account, and that any specific question would be investigated concerning which there might be insufficiency of information, with a view to the adoption of such further precautionary or economic measures as might appear advisable.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

On Monday, April 2, in answer to Mr. S. Smith, Lord G. Hamilton said the Government of India holds at present about 7,900,000*l.* in gold in India and 1,500,000*l.* in England. The methods by which it was attracted are as follows :—In India the Government offered to receive gold in exchange for currency notes or rupees at the rate of one sovereign for 15 rs.; in England, the Secretary of State in Council sold telegraphic orders for rupees on the treasuries in India at the rate of 1 r. for 16 5-32d. The receipts of gold in the treasuries began to assume large dimensions about February 1899, at the end of which month the outstanding currency notes amounted to 2,640 lacs while at the end of March 1899 they were 2,820 lacs ; by the last return they amounted at the end of February 1900, to 2,727 lacs. The coinage of rupees was resumed on Jan. 25 last. The addition to the coinage so far is believed to have been about 140 lacs of rupees. Gold has been paid out to the amount of about 244,000*l.* The rate of profit in coining rupees from fresh silver when silver is at its present price is about 52 per cent. The Government of India have not reported their views as to the mode of showing such profit in the accounts.

## NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the National Indian Association in aid of Social Progress and Education in India was held on April 3, at the Imperial Institute, Sir William Lee-Warner being in the chair.

Sir Charles S. Stevens moved the adoption of the report for 1899, which stated that during the year three lectures had been delivered and three soirees held. The number of Indian students for law, medicine, and the Indian Civil Service had considerably increased, the total number present in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31 being about 350, including several ladies and children. Referring to the Indian Female Education Fund in connection with the association, the report stated that the special object of the Sub-Committee of Education was the further instruction of women and Children by grants from that fund. The income of the fund was last year £204, of which £158 had been expended in grants, a balance of £205 remaining in hand.

The motion was seconded by Mr. N. B. Wagle, who testified to the good work done by the association in the advancement of education in India. The report was adopted unanimously.

Sir Charles Lyall moved the following resolution : "That in memory of Miss Carpenter, the founder of the National Indian Association, the objects of the association should this year receive increased support." Miss E. A. Manning (hon. secretary) seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Sir W. Lee-Warner, in briefly addressing the meeting, observed that the association had now passed the first 30 years of its existence, and this gave them an opportunity for looking back and looking forward. Their object had been all along neither of a political nor a religious or proselytising character. Their main object in the future was, as it had been in the past, to welcome their Indian visitors, to know them, to cultivate their society, and, when needed, to assist them with advice. He also hoped that the educational work pursued by the association would be developed still more. They could look back with satisfaction to the past, and they looked hopefully to the future. On the motion of Lord Hobhouse a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for presiding.

Here is the latest anecdote concerning the Prince of Wales. A young lady was presented to him at a social function and not knowing how long she should talk to him, navely requested him to tell her when she should leave him. "On the contrary," said the Prince, "it is for you to tell me when you are bored." Later His Royal Highness asked where the young lady was born. "At X. I have lived there all my life." "How many years did you say you lived there ?" enquired the Prince. "I am bored, Sir," said the lady, quietly.

## THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Continuing the debate in the Commons on the Indian Famine introduced by Sir William Wedderburn, Lord G. Hamilton said : I think everybody on both sides of the House will agree that its time could not be better occupied than in discussing the motion which gives general expression to that sympathy which we all feel for India in the hour of distress. I thank both the hon. gentlemen who introduced this motion for their temperate speeches, and for the kind way in which they spoke of the Government of India and the officials of the Government, who, in the distressed districts, are so nobly battling with plague and famine. The hon. member for Cardiff, however (Mr. Maclean), indulged in a diatribe against the Indian Government and its methods of administration ; but did not suggest one single idea as to a remedy for the famine, except that the Secretary of State ought to encourage insubordination among the officials. (Laughter.) This visitation is, I believe, the most serious which has occurred during the present century. It affects something like 450 square miles of territory, with a population of about 61,000,000 of people and there are at the present moment something like 5,000,000 people on relief works, and this number must increase until we arrive at the middle of June. But sad as the situation is, there are certain redeeming features associated with it. In the first place, owing to the admirable provision made by the Government, I am glad to say that the mortality is much less than has occurred in any preceding famine, so much so that in many districts it is little above the normal rate of the average year. I am also glad to say that owing to the increase of the railway communications food in most of the districts is cheaper than it was three years ago, when India was visited by the last serious famine. I am glad to say that the attitude of the people leaves nothing to be desired ; they are fighting against these difficulties with a courage and a resignation which I believe they have never shown before, and I believe it is because they have the knowledge that they have behind them the help and the agencies and the financial resources of the Government. The difference between the two motions under the consideration of the House seems to me to consist in that the first implies that there has been some deterioration of the material condition of the communities at large in India ; but, judged by the ordinary tests of social reformers, nobody can say that, although from time to time India may be thrown back by these grievous afflictions, from decade to decade India does not advance. In discussing the evils which famine has thrown upon certain parts of India, it is said that the Government was to some extent responsible, but if for famine were substituted the word drought, it will at once be seen that nine-tenths of the criticisms and attacks which are made upon the Government disappear. (Hear, hear.) The beginning and end of this and other famines in India is drought. The rains alone enable the cultivator to live. From time immemorial India has been subject to famines caused by drought. The result of experience of these famines is that it has been brought home to the Government that it is beyond the power of individuals to stay them, and that this duty must be undertaken by the Government. The first step found necessary was to improve communications. The hon. baronet (Sir W. Wedderburn) suggested that the cultivator should be encouraged to store grain, and he regretted that that practice had been departed from. No doubt it would be advisable if we could get cultivators in certain districts to store more than they now do, but they have an effective reply when they say, "If we can get a good price in one year, we shall have the advantage of the money in famine times.' The great difficulty the Government have to contend with is that the famine is not one only of food, but one also of wages, because all employment ceases for about 80 per cent. of the population over an enormous area. Another difficulty is connected with the religious creed of the Hindoos, because it is impossible to get the natives to sacrifice their cattle in order to avert the rigours of famine. The relief works and the employment they have given have been enormously appreciated by people of various classes. With regard to the suggestion as to a large increase of irrigation works, a select committee inquired into that subject for two years, and not one member of it supported the proposal of Sir Arthur Cotton that these works should be much increased. It is self-evident to anybody that irrigation works can only succeed, where the supply of water on which the irrigation works depend is independent of the local rainfall. (Hear, hear.) Wherever there are great rivers there you may safely rely on the supply of water for irrigation works, and in such places they pay enormously ; but in other parts they have not paid at all. It follows that there is only a limited number of areas in India in which irrigation on a large scale can ever have a prospect of real success. (Hear, hear.) Lord Curzon has increased the annual sum devoted to irrigation, and the Government wish in every way to encourage the villagers and local authorities to construct small irrigation works. In ordinary drought, such works are useful, but in the present drought such reservoirs are nearly all dry. It is, therefore, clear that the promotion of irrigation does not constitute a panacea for drought. On the other hand, railroads are always useful in time of plenty as well as in time of scarcity. If it had not been for the railway extension of the last 20 years, people would have died by tens of millions in the present famine. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the question of land assessment, several arguments have been based on figures brought forward by Mr. Romesh Dutt. When that gentleman made definite statements of fact in order to show that the land assessments in certain parts of India were high, and when he suggested the rate at which land should be assessed, I at once gave to his figures and statements the most careful attention. The figures of Mr. Dutt are entirely erroneous. Mr. Dutt contended that he was in favour of the permanent settlement, which, he said, had in Bengal preserved the cultivators and occupiers from famine. That, however, is not the case. In my recollections there have been two most serious famines in Bengal, and on both occasions the condition of those under the permanent settlement was in no degree better than that of those who were in the neighbouring districts, which were only temporarily settled. Then Mr. Dutt asserted that rents were low in Bengal, and never exceeded one sixth of the gross produce, that is about 16 pet cent. I cannot see what induced him to make that statement. The condition of the ryots under the permanent settlement in Bengal is most unsatisfactory. They pay the highest rents of any land occupiers in the whole of India, and the State gets the smallest amount of land revenue from them. I have made inquiries, and I am informed that the grain produce rents paid in Bengal are in some cases 50 per cent., and even go up to 70 per cent. In the Central Provinces, Mr. Dutt seemed to think that the Government of India were exacting an excessive high land revenue. I am very reluctant to dogmatise as to what is and what is not a reasonable land revenue. I should be sorry to say that in the past we may not have placed the land assessment too high, but the rules and principles which have been laid down, and which regulate the revenue officers, are framed in the spirit of justice and equity, and, so far as I have been able to make inquiry, in comparing the land revenue of British India with the land revenue of the Native States, in every instance the land revenue of the adjoining Native States is assessed higher than that of British India. What occurs in the Central Provinces is not that the assessment is put too high but that it is put up rather too suddenly I think its increase should be gradual so that the cultivators and the owners may adapt their arrangements accordingly. The hon. member (Sir W. Wedderburn) drew attention to indebtedness of the ryots. His assumption is that this indebtedness largely arises from their heavy assessment which they cannot pay without borrowing and consequently getting into the hands of the money-lenders. This is not my view. If the land assessments were so heavy as to afford the occupier little chance of a livelihood the money-lender would not advance him money as there would be no proper security. Inquiry shows that where the land assessments are exceptionally light in proportion to the gross produce the occupiers and the owners are more heavily indebted than at those places where the land assessment is heavier. There is a Mr. Nicholson who has given great attention to the subject of land banks. His proposals have been under the consideration of the Madras Government, and have been forwarded to the supreme Government for criticism. When the papers are complete I will lay them on the table. If we can at all contrive a good system of land banks we should confer enormous benefits on the people. Mr. Nicholson observes that the Indian agricultural community borrow because they can borrow, without giving any thought as to how they will repay or reduce the loan. I think it will be found that in various parts of India where the land asssessment is very light, and therefore where the security is good, the occupiers and the owners are more in the hands of the money-lenders than where less security exists. In the Punjab the increase in the value of land is absolutely phenomenal. Forty years ago the number of years' purchase of land revenue was nine, and it has gone on rising and rising until now it is 70 years' purchase. During the same period the area of cultivated land in the Punjab has very greatly increased. But the increase of indebtedness has become such a social and political danger that we are now considering the desirability of legislation in reference to it. The right hon. gentleman (Sir H. Fowler) made an appeal to the Government that a large grant should be made from the Treasury to assist India. Now, the position of affairs between the two Treasuries since I have been responsible for the India Office is this—the Chancellor of the Exchequer has always been ready, if the credit of India was impaired, or if we had any difficulty in raising the funds necessary for meetting famine, to come to our assistance. But, at the present moment, what is the financial position of India ? If we had had a normal year last year, India would have had a realised surplus of nearly 6,000,000*l.* sterling. And, notwithstanding the very heavy expenditure which I cannot now quite estimate, I think that there is every prospect of a surplus this year. If a grant were given by the Treasury, as proposed, how is it to be dealt with ? The funds collected by the Lord Mayor are, of course, only supplementing Government expenditure. They do not relieve us from one farthing of liability or responsibility. The object of these private subscriptions is that they should be put in the hands of committees dissociated from the Government, and be applied outside the sphere of Government operation. That is to say they are purely charitable contributions. Can the Treasury grant to the Indian Government a large sum to be applied to charitable purposes ? Would not that be a startling precedent to establish ? If we find that we cannot fulfil the obligations which we have taken upon ourselves—that is to find food for all who want it, and work for all who come for it—then I think that we ought to apply to the Treasury for a grant. But I think that we can go some way towards meeting the appeal of the right hon. gentleman. One great difficulty when this drought is over will be to set the farmers in the West of India on their feet again, because so many of them have lost all or a considerable part of their cattle. I am in communication with the Viceroy, and I think that it would be advisable to consider whether we could not extend somewhat the principle of advances which are made to cultivators. If any considerable sum is thus required by way of advances, and if, owing to the stringency of the India market, there should be difficulty in obtaining it, I have no doubt that we should consider whether we should not in that shape obtain some help here.

Mr. Maclean ; Lend the money ; not give it ?

Lord G. Hamilton : Oh, yes, lend it. That possibly would get over one of the main difficulties which face us. Beyond that I do not think it would be reasonable at the present moment to expect us to go. Therefore, the main objects upon which the Government of India will concentrate their attention for the future will be, in the first place, to continue to develop the railway system, and I am trying to see if it is possible to dissociate railway finance from Government fiance, and I hope that in developing the railway system to give a great impetus to small light railways, which are of great value as feeders to the trunk lines, and can be made at comparatively small cost. In the next place, we shall continue to push irrigation, and to give attenion to the smaller works which can be constructed over a great part of the famine-stricken districts. We must try to vary the occuptions of the people, for so long as 80 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture the danger in the case of recurrence is all the greater. (Hear, hear.) These are objects for which we can all combine, no matter how much we may differ from one another. And if we will so cooperate, I think we ought to be able to push them through the various stages of progress and realisation. There is one much gratifying feature in connection with the exertions of our officials in India ; from everywhere I hear that the conduct of the officials of the Government who are called upon to fight against plague and famine are producing the most satisfactory results, because it is bringing home to the minds of the people in best possible way the benevolent intentions, and policy of the rule which is over them. The experience so gained will be utilised for the purpose not only of improving our machinery for dealing with these exceptional emergencies, but also for improving the industrial and agricultural systems of India in such a way as to make each recurring period of prosperity a fresh contributing force in the mitigation of distress. My hon. friend who moved the amendment, spoke, and I thought spoke justly, of the extraordinary enthusiasm which the Indian people, in spite of their troubles, have shown in our success in South Africa. (Cheers.) India, in the hour of her trial, has put her own distress for the time being on one side in order that she might show her sympathy with Great Britain in her struggle in South Africa, and, therefore, I think we have not only a duty, but a debt, to discharge in pushing on as rapidly as we can the restoration of prosperity to India. (Cheers.)

After some observations from Mr. Joseph Walton a division was taken, and the amendment was carried by 155 votes against 72.

The following question and answer were held over from March 29 :—

AGRICULTURAL BANKS AND MONEY-LENDERS.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India : What have been the practical results of Mr. Nicholson's inquiry of 1897 regarding agricultural banks as a means of relieving the rural population of India from oppression by the money-lenders ; what were Mr. Nicholson's recommendations as regards making early experiments in establishing agricultural banks ; and what steps have been taken to carry out his recommendations, and what success has attended the action of Government.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have not yet received from the Government of India an expression of their views upon the proposals made in Mr. Nicholson's report upon the formation of agricultural banks ; but I understand that orders have recently been passed by the Government of Madras on this important matter. I am not yet in a position to state in detail the nature of those orders, but I expect to hear during the present season from the Government of India, who have only recently received the report of the Madras Government on the subject.

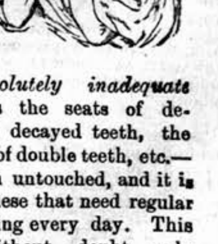
Miss Donnelly, late Superintendent of Girls' Education in Travancore, recently gave a lecture in Paris to the members of the Franco-English Guild, on the "Women of India." M. Fouches, of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, presided, and the lecture was illustrated by coloured slides, mostly the work of Miss Donnelly's Indian pupils. She described the manners and customs of Indian women, and the effect of these in regard to hindering education. She also gave information as to the social reform movements, and as to valuable influence of educational and medical work in uniting the women of Europe and of India.


**Odol**

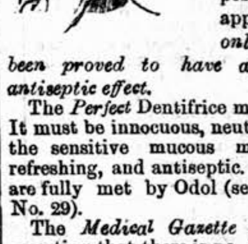
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

**THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE**

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.



Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*



The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions. It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

**BEAUTIFUL TEETH,**
**SOUND TEETH,**
WHOLESOME BREATH

For Sale in Bombay by :—TREACHER & Co. Ld,. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. Warden, 117, Bazaar Gate Street; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, and Bhusawal :—CO OPERATIVE STORES ; and all first-class Chemists.

Wholesale :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 21, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THERE are several working systems of "multiplex" telegraphy, by which a number of messages can be sent over the same wire simultaneously without interfering with each other. Thanks to M. Mercadier, a well-known French electrician, more than one telephone message can now be sent through a single wire. The feat is accomplished by connecting the wire to a number of different transmitters and the same number of receivers, and employing vibratory currents, whose periods differ like the periods of tuning forks. The difference in period should be as much as the difference in a musical semi-tone. Each set of receivers only responds to its own current.

Dr. Muller, in the "Zeitschrift fur Ohrenheilkunde," has a study on the effect of cannonades upon the ear. He examined 96 drums of ears before and after a bombardment, and found that in 44 cases there were notable changes. In 37 other cases there was only a redness at the margin of the drum. In seven cases there was bleeding. These graver effects, however, as a rule were only found in persons whose ears were not in a normal state before the firing began. In 40 cases the hearing of a tuning fork was dulled, and in 26 the hearing of speech. Only four subjects complained of noises in the ear. Dr. Muller is of opinion that serious lesions of the ear are extremely rare among men who have done their two years of service. On the other hand, officers and sub-officers who instruct in shooting, often become dull of hearing and troubled with noises. His practical conclusion is that only men with perfectly normal ears should be admitted into the artillery.

It is stated that the North German Lloyd steamers are to be provided with the wireless telegraph in order to announce their arrival on the German coast. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grossese employ the apparatus and signals to an island near the mouth of the Ems in the North Sea.

M. Violle recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, a thermometer for high temperatures (800 to 1,000° Cent), of quartz fused in the blowpipe and made into a tube which is filled with tin instead of mercury.

The Ordnance Bureau of the United States is experimenting with a new explosive, "marzite," which only explodes under combined percussion and concussion.

A way of getting pure ice was recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, by Dr. Bordas. It is to put the water in a cylindrical vase and freeze it. Pure ice forms on the walls of the vase and the impurities remain in the central water.

According to the "Revue Horticole," French arboriculturists have decided that spiders are useful on espaliers and in gardens generally, since they destroy many noxious insects. M. Armand Leyrits in his book "Les Vilaines Betes" classes them as useful creatures. They ought to be protected in stables and sheepcotes, where they are serviceable to the grain as well as to the animals.

Farmers and others may read with interest, perhaps profit, Miss Ormerod's Twenty-third Report on Injurious Insects and Common Farm Pests. Dr. Howard's paper on insects in a recent Bulletin of the U.S. Department of Agriculture gives an Australian cockroach killer as a mixture of flour and Plaster of Paris, which they devour greedily. It hardens in their stomach.

The explorations of M. de Morgan at Susa in Persia are important in showing that Egyptian civilisation had an Asiatic origin. He was sent out by the French Government and has 600 men at work. His most important "find" so far is a great stele 6 1-2 feet high and 3ft. 4ins. wide, carved in relief with armed men storming a hill (not unlike a kopje), over which the sun shines. It is ascribed to King Naram Sin, the son of Sargon, who flourished 5,650 years ago. The figures are well done and appear to show that the Elamite or Anzanite artists were as good as those of Assyria or Chaldea.

The "mound" of Susa will probably take ten or twenty years to excavate, and will reveal many secrets of history. M. de Morgan says there was a high degree of civilisation in ancient Elam between 8,000 and 11,000 years ago.

Mr. Merriam, an American geologist, gives an account of an "avalanche track" on Mount Shasta (U. S. Department of Agriculture, November 16, 1899) through a forest of firs. The snow cut a broad swathe through the forest over a gentle slope, carrying trunks 75 to 100 feet long and three to four feet in diameter before it and strewing them about. Standing trees were scarred by these logs at a height of 15 feet above the ground.

M. Max Gerard, in the "Bulletin Scientifique" of the University of Liege, shows from data that the interest of an employer is to pay good wages, so that his workmen may be well fed and comfortably lodged. The work gains if the workman is healthy, strong, and in good spirits. He scribes the superiority of American workmen to their good wages. Professor Rankine in his "Prime Movers," long ago propounded a similar doctrine.

According to a paper by M. Laurent in the "Bulletin of the Royal Botanical Society of Belgium, mistletoe only flourishes locally in Belgium, perhaps through preference for chalky soil, and it is nearly absent from Holland. It grows on the willow, fig, olive, eucalyptus globulus, leander, hawthorn, apple, pear, medlar, quince, poplar.

The Royal Scottish Geographical Society propose to organise a purely Scottish expedition towards the South Pole. It will co-operate with the British and German expeditions and be under the command of Mr. W. S. Bruce, who visited the Antarctic in 1892 and 1893. The sphere of the Scottish expedition will be the Weddell sea quadrant, south of the Atlantic Ocean, while that of the British and German respectively will be the south of the Pacific Ocean, and the south of the Indian Ocean.

The inventor of this wonderful instrument is Ernest A. Hummel, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Though a young man, a watchmaker, he has, thus early in life, been the first to give practical form to an idea which for thirty years has been the cherished dream of many who are versed in the science of electricity. He started work on the instruments, or at least on his theory, in May 1895. At that time, while visiting his parents in Germany, he saw a newspaper article with which was published a portrait. The likeness was sketched over perpendicular lines, some drawn across, others up and down, the picture forming squares. "With those lines I could see how confusing it would be to an operator, so I worked on the theory of doing away with the crossing lines. It took me about a day to get my ideas into shape, and than I commenced to work on the patterns."

When Mr. Hummel had completed his task, and in January, 1898 set up his first machines in the office of the "New York Herald," those invited to witness the experiments saw two cabinets, on the tops of which in glass cases were the fruits of his ingenuity and skill. One cabinet contained the transmitter, the machine by which the original drawing was sent. The other, the receiver, so called since it respons to the action of the transmitter and "receives," or reproduces, the likeness. During this first experiment a circuit of eight miles' length was employed, and, though the reproduction was clear and accurate, the attempt showed where a few improvements might be made with a view to convenience and simplicity.

So Mr. Hummel gave another year to the problem, and on April 19, 1899, made a new test with his improved machines. Meantime, the "New York Herald," which controls the invention, had caused machines to be placed in the offices of the "Chicago Times Herald," the "St. Louis Republic," the "Boston Herald," and the "Philadelphia Inquirer." On this historical day the offices in these widely remote cities were connected with the office in New York, and when all was ready received simultaneously and over the same wire, an accurate picture of 'the first gun fired at Manila." Then other pictures were sent back by telegraph, over the singles circuit, from these cities to New York; with which remarkable achievement the invention carried itself beyond the stage of experiment to open up a new field in journalistic enterprise.

The principle of the teledlagraph is amazingly simple—so simple indeed that it seems incredible that no one hitherto has applied it successfully to the sending of pictures. . . . . The equipment consists of two machines, almost identical in construction the first being called the "transmitter," the second "the receiver." Each is provided with an eight-inch cylinder, which may be made to revolve by a delicate system of clockwork, so finely regulated that both instruments work together to a ninety. Above each cylinder rests a fine platinum needle, or stylus, not unlike the point in a telegraph key. A sheet of tin-foil, six inches by eight inches, ready to wrap round the transmitter's cylinder, and a sheet of ordinary carbon manifold-copying paper of the same dimensions which, when placed between two sheets of blank paper, is to be wrapped round the receiver's cylinder—these complete the chief requirements. Having these essentials at hand, the artist and the operators may begin their work. Let us suppose that a likeness of Richard Croker is to be telegraphed from New York to Boston. With a photograph of the subject before him, the artist draws its duplicate on the sheet of tin-foil, leaving a margin of about a half inch on all sides. For this work, either pen or brush may be used; but, of first importance, the liquid must have more consistency than ink and must be a non-conductor of electricity. An alcoholic solution of shellac is found most suitable for the purpose.

## THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

ADMIRALTY, March 27.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Lieut H E Kellett has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of commander.

March 28.

Consequent on the death of Admiral Sir H Fairfax K C B on March 20 1900 the following promotions have been made:—Vice Admiral the Right Hon Lord W Talbot Kerr, K C B to be admiral in her Majesty's fleet; Rear Admiral A Plantagenet Hastings C B to be vice admiral in her Majesty's fleet; Capt Sir B Wake Walker Bart C M G to be rear-admiral in her Majesty's fleet; dated March 21 1900. Consequent thereon the following promotions take place from the same date:—Vice Admirals J G Mead and W H Maxwell to be admirals on the Retired List.

Royal Naval Reserve—A Lennox to be assistant engineer.

March 29.

Assist Engr R Davis has been prom to the rank of engineer in her Majesty's fleet. Assist Engr H H Ricketts, has been promoted to be acting engineer in her Majesty's fleet. In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Counil of Feb 22 1870 Chaplain and Naval Instructor the Rev W Law B Sc has been placed on the Retired List.

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut T H Bellamy has been confirmed as sub-lieut.

The undermentioned engineers have been promoted to the rank of chief engineer in her Majesty's fleet:—G T Kerswell E W Rodet G G Knight. Engineer E E Bond has been promoted to the rank of chief engineer in her Majesty's fleet for special services in Egypt.

March 30.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22 1870 April 30 1877 and Feb 26 1897 Fleet Engineer J R B Wright has been placed on the retired List, at his Own request with permission to assume the rank of inspetcor of machinery.

March 31.

The undermentioned sub-lieuts have been promoted to the rank of lieut in her Majesty's fleet:—C L Brendon H F Sadleir J C H Lindsay F C Vaughan E A K Nixon, P H Waterer M R Best E C Lucas A D Barrow R R Gosset J D Nares.

April 2.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve the undermentioned officers have been placed on the Retired List:—Lieut J Bullock Lieut J H Coghlan Boig. Sub-Lieut B Burt to be lieut.

WAR OFFICE April 3.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Capt W R Robertson, D S O to be major vice J H Aspinwall promoted; Capt R W Longfield is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

4th Dragoon Guards—Capt D Pienderieath Sellar is seconded for service on the Staff.

8th Hussars—The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts on augmentation:—J C Holford Sir C B Lowther, Bart.

9th Lancers—Capt F F Colvin to be major, vice M O Little promoted.

16th Lancers—Lieut Col H L Aylmer on completion of his period of service in command of the Regiment is placed on half-pay; Major S Frewen to be lieut col, vice H L Aylmer.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

To be seconds in command with the temporary rank of major in the Army:—Capt T J de Burgh, Capt R E Goligntly, D S O Reserve of Officers; G F C Paget &c.

To be capt—Major C W Warden Reserve of Officers.

To be capt with the temporary rank of capt in the Army:—B H Piercy, gentleman, late lieut 12th lancers.

The appointment to a lieutenancy of G Wall, gentleman' which was notified in the Gazette of Feb 23 1900 is cancelled.

The designation of Second Lieut W Nairne Clark; 7th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps who was appointed lieuts in the Gazette of March 23 is as new stated and not as therein described.

To be lieuts with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army:—G A Ousiow, gentleman; Lieut T Chrisp, 2nd Northumberland Volunteer Art; Major and Honorary Lieut Col G Moore 5th batt the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt; Major J W S Dalrymple Clark, Surma Valley Light Horse Volunteers. Capt T G Pirie, Reserve of Officers to be lieut.

To be lieuts with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army:—Capt H C Harvey, 3rd batt the Royal Irish Rifles; Lieut T M Greer, 6th batt the Manchester Regt; Lieut F Sowler 7th Lancashire Volunteer Art; Lieut A A Hopkinson 2nd Volunteer batt the Manchester Regt; Lieut R H Cawley 2nd Volunteer batt the Manchester Regt; Lieut G R Pilkington 2nd Volunteer batt the Manchester Regt; Lieut Ernest D Johnson, 1st London Volunteer Rifle Corps; F A B McCrea Esq, late capt 3rd batt the Hampshire Regt; the Hon A le N Brabazon, late capt 5th batt the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; O N Segrave Esq; L H Webber, gentleman; P L A Gabbett, gentleman.

K F Maclachlan Esq late capt Royal Art to be adj with the temporary rank of capt in the Army.

Lieut T E Topping 5th Lancashire Volunteer Art to be machine gun commander with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army.

G F Shaw, gentleman to be qrmr with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army.

Base Depot—W H F Musgrove, gentleman, to be lieut, A C Webb gentleman to be vet officer with the temporary rank of vet lieut.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Capt E S Cloeve is seconded for service on the Staff; Batty Sergt Major J Hagan to be ridingmr with the honorary rank of lieut on augmentation; Capt F Warren is seconded for service as an adj of Volunteers.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service in South Afrien:—Lieut I de L Pollard Lowsley, Lieut A G Haig, Second Lieuts A F U Green, Charles L Hickling, C J Tanner Capt C B Simonds to be divisional adj vice Lieut E A Saunders who has resigned that appointment.

Royal Malta Artillery—Lieut with local and temporary rank O M Carbonaro to be capt with local and temporary rank to complete establishment.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt R L Hutchison 1st Cheshire Royal Eng Volunteers is granted the temporary rank of lieut in the Army while serving with the Volunteer section in South Africa.

FOOT GUARDS.

Scots Guards—Lieut the Hon E C Gordon Lennox is seconded for service on the Staff Second Lieut A Brodie to be lieus vice the Hon E C Gordon Lennox. The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts on augmentation:—R S Tempest, C Alexander, A E S Clarke, the Hon W A Trefusis.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col G W N Rogers on completion of his period of service in command of the 100th Regimental District (the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians, is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) Capt C L Porter to be adj vice Capt R F Pearson whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

The King's Own (Royal) Lancaster Regiment—Lieut G R Stephens to be capt vice J M A Graham seconded.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—A F Douglas gentleman to be second lieut on augmentation.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut J B R Bacchus to be capt vice V S Smith promoted Lieut C G M Blomfield is seconded for service with Mounted Inf in South Africa. The promotions to the rank of lieut of the undermentioned second lieuts are antedated as follows:—J H D Conseker vice C E Etches promoted date Feb 3 W M Darvill vice H M A Hankey, killed in action dated Feb 19. The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts:—R H Smythe vice C G M Blomfield C H A Powlett vice H I Mourilyan killed in action.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Supernumerary Capt. J F Wolseley to be capt., on augmentation; P Chapman, gentleman, to be second lieut., on augmentation.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut R P Fox to be capt vice H Swann promoted; Qrmr Sergt C Roberts to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut on augmentation.

The Suffolk Regiment—Second Lieut D G Robinson to be lieut vice C C R Murphy promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment—The restoration to the establishment of Capt C Mansel Jones is antedated to Feb 19 vice T H Bernsy killed in action. The promotion to the rank of capt of Lieut L H Spry is dated Feb 24 1900 in succession to Major H T de C Hobbs a prisoner of war and not as stated in the Gazette of March 6.

The Lancashire fusiliers—Lieut W J Woodcock is seconded for service with the Mounted Inf in South Africa. The promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut M G Crofton is vice H B Roffey promoted and not as stated in the Gazette of Feb 27.

The South Wales Borderers—Second Lieut D Le G Pitcher to be lieut vice R W Bradley appointed adj.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—The promotions to the rank of lieut of the undermentioned second lieuts are antedated as follows:—G Grice to Oct 14 1899 vice F L S Clarke transferred to the Indian Staff Corps; H W Kidden to Oct 24 1899 vice W M J White seconded; D S Gilkison to Dec 30 1899 vice A H Wood seconded A G Ritchie to Jan 7 1900 vice N M Tod killed in action.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt E J Buckley is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—The undermentioned gentlemen to be second lieuts:—F B Johnson in succession to Lieut F A Brend a prisoner of war; L F Tweedie in succession to Lieut A G Radica a prisoner of war.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Capt J M Reddie to be adj on augmentation.

The Border Regiment—Qrmr and Honorary Capt Richards retires on ret pay.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Major R Gore is placed on ret pay.

The Hampshire Regiment—Second Lieut A G Ravenhill to be lieut vice W Fox seconded.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Capt D G Prendergast to be major vice P H Hall promoted; Lieut A Sealy-Flood to be capt vice D G Prendergast.

The Welsh Regiment—Capt J H Goodwyn to be major vice H C B Gray promoted into the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—The undermentioned Lieuts to be capts:—A J F Keen in succession to Major F J Keogh a prisoner of war; R M Feilden vice A I F Eden seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Second Lieut J F C Fuller to be lieut vice R M Feilden; Second Lieut F J Scott-Murray from 3rd batt to be second lieut vice V A Ballard killed in action.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut H K Attfield is seconded for service with the Mounted Inf in South Africa; Supernumerary Lieut P M Dove to be lieut vice H K Attfield.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Major H G Purdon is placed on retired pay. The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Mounted Inf in South Africa:—Capt J E Pine Coffin; Lieut F J Braithwaite; Supernumerary Capt J H Ansley to be capt vice J E Pine Coffin; Supernumerary Lieut H A Robinson to be lieut vice F J Braithwaite.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut H W Rawlins to be capt vice A Parkin seconded. The promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut H Cartwright is antedated to Dec 20 1899, vice R W Rawlins; Second Lieut R E Gordon to be lieut vice H H S Knox, seconded.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—D C Percy-Smith gentleman to be second lieut vice H A C Wilson killed in action.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut F P Howlett is removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.


**Sore Throat**

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)

Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID

CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.

"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*


## INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

THE last "Gazette of India" shows the total gross earnings of all the railways in India and Burma during the official year which ended on March 31st, and the figures disclose a remarkable increase in mileage and receipts. Taking the last seven years for purposes of comparison the results work out as follows:—

| Year. | Miles of line open. | Gross earnings in lakhs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1893-94 | 18,508 | 2,440 |
| 1894-95 | 18,855 | 2,549 |
| 1895-96 | 19,577 | 2,601 |
| 1896-97 | 20,200 | 2,467 |
| 1897-98 | 21,156 | 2,601 |
| 1898-99 | 22,491 | 2,768 |
| 1899-1900 | 23,78 | 3,018 |

The above table shows a gradual increase of mileage from 1893 to the end of 1898 since which period over 1,000 miles have been added yearly. The earnings have been fairly steady except in 1896-97, at the rate of about Rs. 280 per mile per week as an all round average. This proves that the new lines opened for traffic have not reduced the average mileage earnings and the Government are entitled to some meed of praise for their caution in rejecting projects that do not promise to be immediaty remunerative. The present state of affairs as regard earnings per mile, is, however, scarcely likely to last, for the Allahabad-Fyzabad Fatehpur-Markundi, Agra-Delhi and several other lines, although eminently desirable in themselves, are quite certain to draw off a considerable portion of the traffic now going by less direct routes. But it may reasonably be hoped that in time the general increase of facilities for the movement of merchandise will result in the disappearance of loss due to competitive routes. Traffic will naturally seek the shortest routes, and there will be more of what is technically known as short circuiting," but the quicker transit of goods and the lower charges owing to the shortening of distance between big commercial centres, will stimulate trade generally. The present is a period of chord lines and cross-country connections between main lines, and the building of these cannot fail to have its effect on the older routes. In the end, however, as we have said, the loss due to competitive routes should be overtaken.—*Pioneer.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Socotra, 3,919 tons, Captain T H Hide, cleared on Saturday last, for Yokohama, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Brighton, 2,274 tons, Captain A J Pirel, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Rangoon, 11th April, with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain E W Peck, cleared on Saturday last, for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Floriston, 2,236 tons, Captain Thos D Adams, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Rangoon, 11th April, with a cargo of rice.

THE s s Amphitrite, 1,475 tons, Captain W Malloney, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Sulina, 28th March, with a cargo of maize.

THE Hall Line s s Stanley Hall, 2,559 tons, Captain C R Browne, cleared on Saturday last, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H Elliott, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain A E Stebbing arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon, 9th April, with a cargo of rice.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 912 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 58 cases opium, and 14 deck passengers.

THE s s Laju, 1,246 tons, Captain E G Broadhead, cleared on Saturday last, for London &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr A Beniston, wife and 2 children, Mrs Derry, Mrs A F Soundy, and two daughters.

THE I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 19th April, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr T Summers, Col Phillips, Mrs Custance, Miss Pringle, Mrs Hoyle and child, Mrs Mullins and infant, Mr Bright, Mrs Dane and 2 children, and 44 deck.

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrauji.....547 Ahmed.....Karachi.....21-4 Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 2431 | Pizzarello | Gonos. | 20-4 | F Baldovino |
| 3 | Imperator | 2380 | Klansberger | Trieste | 4-5 | A L S N Co |
| 4 | India | 1811 | Martinolich | Shanghai | 25-4 | Do. |
| 5 | Carthage | 2893 | London | Aden | 20-4 | P & O Co |
| 9 | Elax | 2812 | Baker | Marseilles | 20-4 | W&A G&Co |
| 12 | Okara | 3439 | Fry | Rangoon | 24-3 | M M & Co |
| 15 | Canara | 1215 | Acheson | Zanzibar | 20-4 | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra.....762 Russell.....Karachi.....24-4 M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

### ARRIVALS.

| April. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Imperatrix s | Klausberger | Trieste, April 3 |
| | Naseri s | Raffin | Buseh, April 10 |
| | Orissa s | Stebbing | Rangoon, April 9 |
| 21 | Amphitrite s | Malloney | Sulina, Mar 28 |
| | Kola s | Robertson | Karachi, April 19 |
| | Brighton s | Pirel | Rangoon, April 11 |
| | Floriston s | Adams | Rangoon, April 11 |
| 22 | Forerie s | White | Calcutta, April 11 |

### DEPARTURES.

| April. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Hermod s | Olsen | Rangoon, |
| | Ormidale s | McKenzie | Rangoon, |
| | Bisagno s | Maganzim | Hongkong. |
| | Zaida s | Hugills | Calcutta, &c. |
| | China s | Angus | London. |
| | Laju s | Broadhead | London, &c. |
| | Stanley Hall s | Browne | Karachi. |
| | Nizam s | Elliott | Calcutta, &c. |

The steamer Bezwada, Captain Peck, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Naseri, for Persian Gulf.
" Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Carthage, for Aden.
" Arabia, for London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—10 bales silk waste Lulloobhoy Nanabhoy; 100 bales cotton Mooljee Goculdas; 32 bales wool Govindji Valubdas 67 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 2000 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co; 117 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool M Khoopchand; 160 cwt linseed oil cake The New Mofussil Co; 125 cwt turmeric William Watson and Co; 42 bales wool M Nanjee; 40 bales wool Heerjee Hunsraz; 150 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2025 cwt bonemeal A H Cassam and Co; 38 bales wool 100 bales goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co; 3386 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Bucher.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—300 bales hides Bundally Famall; 60 bales hides A H Cassam and Co; 40 bales hides R Heerjee and Co; 18 bales hides J M Rehimtoola.

FOR MARSEILLES.

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FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—1000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton Tata and Co.

THE recent ruling of the Secretary of State with regard to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, whereby the rate of interest has been reduced from six to four per cent., has created a general feeling of anxiety and discontent throughout the ranks of the service, says the Lavore paper. The Secretary of State's decision, which has come as a decided surprise, has inflicted a severe penalty on all subscribers, especially those who are now drawing pensions, many of whom are financially ruined. Steps are now being taken among the present subscribers to decide on the action necessary, and it is understood the Government of India, will presently receive a general memorial asking for some modificatian of the orders.

A PROPOSAL is on foot, we hear, to institute a Hockey Tournament open to native regiments (Infantry and Cavalry) of the Punjab Army. Regiments agreeing to the proposals would be asked to give a donation for purchasing a challenge cup, to be played for yearly. The idea is that no team should include more than three, or at most four British officers, in order to make the game as popular as possible with the native ranks. The final match would be played, if possible, at some central station during a race week or polo tournament. It is hoped to raise enough by small entrance subscriptions from all teams entering to enable the winning corps to be presented with a miniature challenge cup. The proposal seems an excellent one and likely to catch on. Hockey has made enormous strides in popular favour of late.


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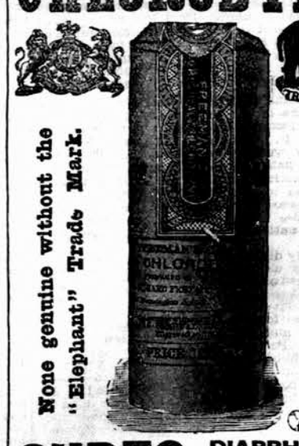


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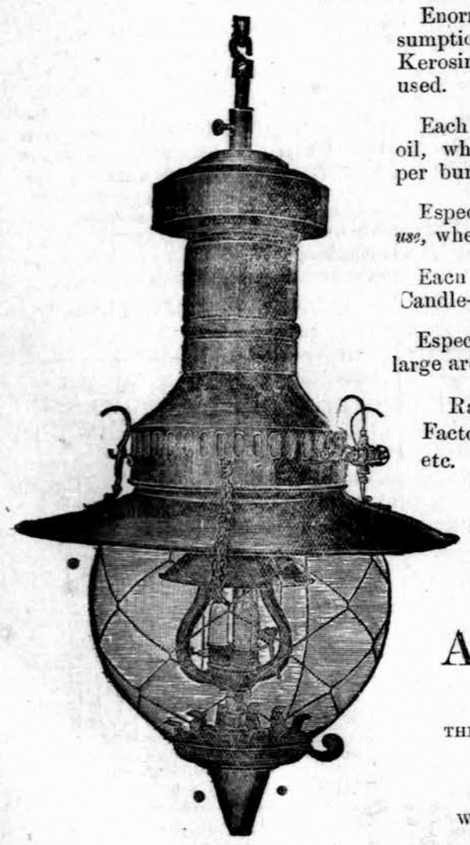

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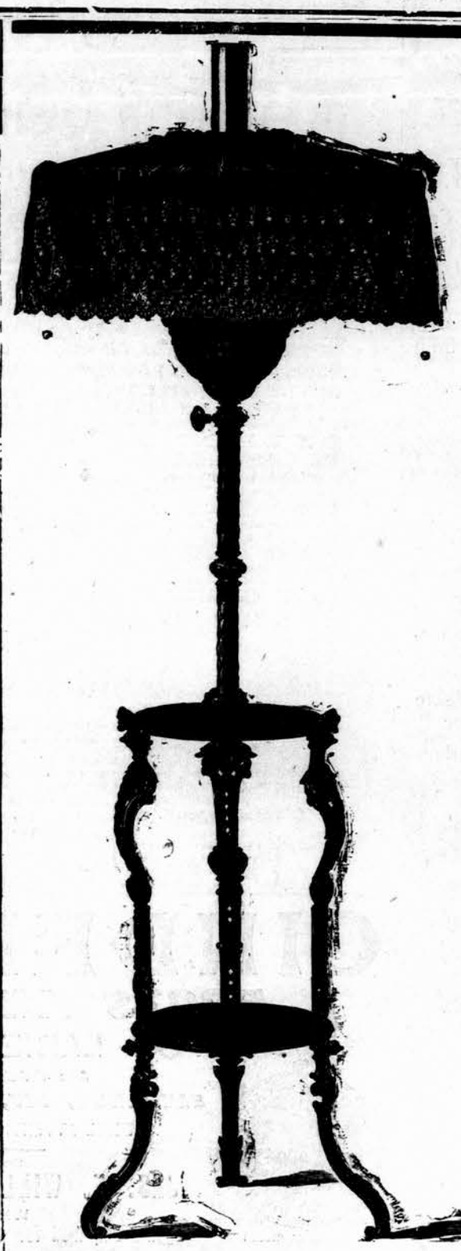

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